BHARAVI'S KIRATARJUNIYAM

Canto XI

With the commentary of Mallinatha

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HTIW

Analysis, Translations, Anglo Sanskrit Notes, Test Questions, metre-notes &c. &c.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

In july last my father tol me to write out this book on the model of our Kirat, I, and indeed gave me some valuable suggestions of notes on the matter. But owing to his illness and subsequent death its publication has been delayed. Now I think it my first duty to finish this book and thereby discharge the trust set on me by the illustrious dead. My melancholy satisfaction of completing this book will be rewarded if the readers are benefited by it.

It is unnecessary to say about the poet Bharavi after what has been accounted of him in our introduction to canto I., XIII etc. Bharavi's grand majestic style combined with healthy ideas has rendered this canto a masterpiece; several of the slokas here on the transitoriness of the world souched in the बेदभी and पायाची model have won great fame ir our poet [See Sis. 12, 13, 20, 31 &c]. Mallinatha has htly said of Bharavi—''बारिकेसफल्स्टिश क्यों भारते:"

The author will be much obliged if any of his esteemed aders will kindly point out errors and deficiencies to him be rectified in the next edition.

CALCUTTA, May. 1926 KUMUDRANJAN RAY.

INTRODUCTION

We have shown in canto I that poet Bharavi fourished in some 497 A, D. Internal evidence, prove this, also it shows the plat was a man of somewhere in south west coast of I. 12. and was a salva to the very core of his heart (See Canto 1).

In canto I, we have seen that while leading their lives incognito in the Dwaitavana. Yudhisthira sent a forester spy to knew all about Durovdhan's new government and the attitude of the subjects under him The spy returned and stated what he saw under the benign rule of the new ruler Duryodhana. Thus delivering the required message the forester (spy) retired and then Draupadi in an appealing speech exhorted Yudhisthira to take back their lost Kingdom without observing the contract (of "न समयपिरश्चण" चम ते' &c. Canto I. St. 45) Bhima charmed with Draupadi's speech also appealed to his elder brother not to bide time. Yudhisthira however, pacified him with solacing words-(canto II). At this juncture. Vyasa came and advised Y histhira to send Ariuna to Indraki'a mountain Regic to seek Indra's power by penance, 'or without div grace victory over the Kurus was not possible Accordi Arjuna inspired with Vyasa's initation in Yoga, ret to the said mountain (canto III) and by his sev penance—penance that withstood all external tations—easily pacified Indra.—(cinto iv-x). highly pleased with his son's (Arjuna's) penance apreard before him in the guise of an old sage (see canto XI. sl. 2) Here begins the story of canto XI.

Analysis of Canto XI

Indra's speech ('sls. 2-36)

Indra appearing before Arjuna as an old ascetic said that —renunciation and salvation (मृक्ति) are best of all, experiences of sensar are transitory and painful often—these are to be avoided and penance should be antinued in this salubrious Himalayan site with full con' if over the senses that are doors of miseries, further desires for worldly prosperity are bars toward attainment of knowledge and the should however give up all desires that are our enemies and be engrossed in मृक्तियम। Indeed त्यमा for killing others is always to be condemned. So also Arjuna is to give up use of weapon and be engaged in asceticism.

Argun i's reply (Sls. 37-80)

He says that Indra's speech is admirable and wholesome no doubt, but it is inconsistent in his case. He was Dhananjaya, the son of III and has come for penance here at Vyasa's advice to ameliorate their present state to which they are driver by playing at Dice of their eldest brother, and to wipe c' the insults meted on them and their wife by Duryodhava's party, who turned to be their enemies. Without taking revenge on enemies (he said) he can't stick to salvation;—they are great, who repay insults and can spiritedly dominate over his race. His brother also depend on him for victory. Thus with power gained by asceticism he will fight out enemies or die here; indeed Arjuna will seek after thesupreme soul (i.e., If a) after killing enemies and not before, thus his aim is for revival of interior is takes to penance in such a military dress.

Sl. 8I-82

Indra then discloses his true nature to Arjung and clasps him quite delighted, and then advises him to proceed Siva by penance; Indra then disappears.

[N. B.—Here Indra made such वैरायजनक speec' to Arjana, to test and know his internal spirit, but know. Arjuna's determination to kill the enemies and beig satisfied with his strength of mind and dutifulness, hints at his victory by advising him to win Siva's favour in aud' a way here through त्वस्या]!

KIRATARJUNIYAM

किराताउडुनोयम्।

एकादश: सगें:

-- Indra approaches Arjuna's hermitage

ष्रयामः श्रीतिसगोच जितेन्द्रियतया तया। षाजगामात्रमः जिष्णोः प्रतीतः पाकगासनः ॥ १ अ

Prakasika.— पथ पाक्रशासन: जियो: पायमम् पाजगाम [Indra to Arjuna's hermitage]. Did he come to fight Arjuna? प्रतीत: पालगाम [No; he came pleased with Arjuna]. किंद्रियतया प्रतीत: [I 'damsels to divert Arjuna's mind from easily withstood this temptation, her with his selfrestraint]. Perhaps Arsel' for the time being to win over I तथा जितेन्द्रयतया [No; this self retrain Arjuna (जिस्तात); again it took a deep his sole aim was to wreak vengeance Kurus (प्रमात)] 1.

Prose.— चय पाकशासन (इन्द्र'), तथा चनव प्रतीत: (इष्ट:) सन् जिच्चो. चात्रमम् चाजगान । १। K. R. Kiret—1. Eng.—Then the chastiser of the demon Paka (i.e. 1.2ra) came to Arjuna's hermitage, pleased as he was with this selfrestraning of his, due to his anger for enemies, and up to his nature. 1.

Beng — অনস্তর পাকরাক্ষণের শাদিতা ইন্দ্র, শক্রর প্রতি । । শহেতু এবং সভাবহেতু ভজুনের দেই জিতেন্দ্রিভার হাই হইয়া, স্থাশ্রমে আদিলেন।

Expl. - See Prak

Mall:.— भथेति — 'भथ' भप्सरां प्रतिप्रशणानन्तर 1 'पावशासन' पाक नाम कियत राचस तथ्य शासन. इन्द्रः [नन्दादित्वात् लुप्रप्रत्यय 2] 'तया' भप्सः सुखात गुन्या 'भमर्षात्' हिषद्दे बात् 'निसगात् च' 'जितेन्द्रियतया' या जितेन्द्रि ग्रेग तथा भागन्तुकानागन्तुकोभयिक्षप्रदेत्तकथा 3 'प्रतीत ' इष्ट. सन् [''ख्याते इष्टे प्रतीत'' इत्यसर 4] 'जिथ्यो ' भर्जुं नस्य [''जिब्स् यक्ते धनक्षये'' इत्यसर 5] 'भाग्रमम् भाज-गाम'। भव भमवेनिसगयो जितेन्द्रियताहेतृक रुचिकरम् भि—इति काव्यसिक्तः

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Notes on Mallinatha.

siter the departure of the भपसरस्। 2. The aff ifter भास owing to its inclusion in the नन्दादि of

both kinds of causes, internal and external 4 ays wata means renowned and pleased. 5 Accordance, from means Indra and Arjuna. 6. The figure clearly suggested, for here anger and natural as the cause of self-restraint appear beautiful.

CHARCHA

नर्षात्—स्व+ चल भावे = मर्ष toleration, न मर्ष समर्थः छ ा, anger, नल्पत् । तसात् । हेतो भूमी । Atjuna's wrath लक्ष for destruction of his enemies. Again for this he is to wir race by self-restraint &c Thus the poet says—his ad was due to his 's' (intolerance) for enemies.

निसगात्--निस्ज्यते इति नि + स्ज + घल भावे = निसर्ग nature.

। हिता भूमी। Arjuna was also self-restrined by his nature (निसर्ग)।

जितिन्त्रियतया—इन्द्रस्य इद लि गम् इति इन्द्र + घ = इन्द्रिय senses, न्द्रयम् अनेन, वह । जितिन्द्रयस्य साव इति जितिन्द्रय+तल् = जितिन्द्रियता ate of a self restrained. श्या । करणे श्या ।

भाजगास- श+गम+ लिट याल (भ्र)। Nom. पाकशासन'। [गच्छति , भगमत्, गमिष्यति]।

जिणां — जयतीति जि 🕂 ग्स , = जिणा । Here जिणा । Baname of
प .or he is to gain जय। तस्य। सेथे ४ हो related to जायसम्।
पायसम् — पायस्यन्ति पश्चिम् इति आ + यस + धन प्रश्चितरणे पायस
ो 5age, तम, obj. of पानगाम।

4

ं प्रतोत.—प्रति 🕂 द + क्त कर्षांर = प्रतौत. delighted, pred, to
न । In sense of प्रतोति cf. "चनुकर्मा प्रतोतस प्रदानायाग ।।"

पाक &o — शानयतीति शान + णिच + लुर कर्त्त (नन्यादि) = शासन । दे अंदर पाक the name of a demon, brother of Viittra. पाक स्थान । कर्म कर्म कर्म समार । पाक शासन । इ. a. name of इन्हें। С. ("पाक क्या । …, तब माम विसुन्त भे शासनता च्छरे हैं है पाक शासनता श्रक्त । . . . , तब माम विसुन्त भे शासनता च्छरे हैं है पाक शासनता श्रक्त । यास प्रति श्रिष्ठ ॥ " Malli's derivation is perhaps with पिच as adop' ad by Bhanui He says 'शासयित । शासप्रति शास विश्व । पिक नत्यादि । शिक त्या । में शान लुर "। But शास does not appear in the नन्यादि । । । । Nor etrictly speaking that is an open list (भाक तिग्य), though some commentators wish so Hence it is better to say

बाक्तीति श्रथ + सुग्रट कर्ना र बाइलकात् - शासन , restrainer. Rest as above. Or - शास + सुग्रट भावे = शासनस् restraining, पानस् शासनस् restraining of Paka (तत् - 1 तदस्य पत्ति कर्त्तं व्यत्ते न दितपाकशासन + प्रमास स्वर्धे = पाकशासन ।

- 9. Voice पासमासनेन · · · प्रतीतेन · · · भामम पानामी।
 - 2. Arjuna saw Indra,

मुनिक्पोऽनुक्पेण स्नुना दहमे पुर:। दाघीयसा वयोऽतीत: परिकान्त: किलाध्वना । २ ॥

Prak — (स) चन्रपेण सुन्ता पुर दहमें [Arjuna as a qualified son, had the privilege of seeing Indra before him] Did not Arjuna recognise him at his very sight?—वयोतीत सुनिरुष (स) [No; Indra came to him in the guise of an old sage] Is that all?—द्राचीयसा चध्वनापरिकलान्त . किल [He seemed as if fatigued by a long journey] 2.

Prose - बयोमीत ('बय' यौवनादि 'श्रतीत' तोर्ण ा. e. इइ.) ट्राचीयसा अध्यना परिक्लान: किला सुनिक्ष (स इन्ट्र) श्रनुक्षेण सुनुना पुर' ट्रह्ये। १

Eng.—He, in the guise of a sage, old and as if exhausted by a long way i. e journey, was seen before him by his deserving son, 2

Beng—পরিণতংয়া (অর্থাং বৃদ্ধ), দীর্ঘ পথ ভ্রমণে যেন পরিপ্রান্ত এবং মুনিবেষধারী দেই ইন্দ্র চদীয় যোগ্য পুত্র কত্কি সমুথে দৃষ্ট হুইলেন। ২।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli.— किम् इन्द्र: निजवपेषेव पागत ? न, इत्याह 1 । सुनिवय इति । सुनिवय इति । सुनिवय इति । सुनिवयः सु

हमेन्महानयोग्येन इत्यर्थ: 2 स्तुना' पुत्रेष चर्नुंनेन 'पुर:' चये 'दहचे' हुए।

मृत: '—'वयोऽतौत:' क्यः योवनादिकम् मतीत, हृद्दः ['दितीया यित—''
क्लः ना दितीयासमास 3] 'द्राघोयसा' चित्रचेष ['प्रियस्थिर' द्रत्यादिना दीचंग्रद्ध्य द्राघादम 4] 'पध्यना' चध्यगभनेन द्रत्यर्थ 'परिक्लानः' परिमान 'किन दित चलीके [''किल सम्भाव्यवार्णयोः। हेलद्चोरकीके च'' दित ह - द्र 5] हृद्ध द्रव दूराध्यमाना देव स्थितः द्रत्यर्थः 6। ['द्रेन्' दित पाठे ह सा। 7]॥ २॥

Notes on Malli.

- Did Indra come in his own form? The poet says. 2. The sense is, one to whom appearance was deserv
- 3. ব্যা বন্যুব্য in ব্যারনীন comes by "ছিনীয়া মিনানীন—" .archa). 4. হাঘ is ordered in place of হীঘ by the rule ি ইয়া—" (char). 5 According to Hemchandra কিল means chability, news, cause, disapproval and falsehood. 6. it sense is, he was like an old one fatigued by a long powers. 7. The meaning would have been obvious had reading been 'হব' (in place of জিলা) here!

CHARCHA

. सुनिक्प:—कपम् dress. सुने कपम्. (तत्। सुनिक्पिमित क्ष्यस्थ

च --। Qual. स: (पाक्रशासन.)। Here in the compound सुनिक्प

the उत्तरपद '—क्ष्य' disappears by the varitika "समुग्रमान
एवं. उत्तरपद्कीपद वक्तव्य''—A compound with a word in the अमे

if denoting उपमान leading in it, may enter into a वहुनोहि,

hi t then the उत्तरपद disappears Qual स: understood, Malli's

सुन क्षमित क्षं यस्य is enumerative or explanatory and not the

real बाक्य of a समास only. For भाषा has—उद्गस्यस्थि सुखमस्य।

किराताज्ञ नीयम

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- 2. चनुरूपेश—रूपमनुगत' इति चनुरूप equal, प्रादितत्। तेन। Qual. स्तुना। In this sense of चनुरूप, cf. "तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्म धनु-सुक."—Raghu Arjuna was a worthy son of Indra. hence appearance pefore him was fit
- 3. दहशे—हश + खिट ए कर्म थि । Was seen, Nom स्तृत्र । Agross with उत्तक मे—'स' understood. [पश्चित, अपश्चत दल ति, भद्राचीत्]।
- 4. पुर पूर्व किन् देशे इति पूर्ट + डि (७मी) + असि खार्थे = पुर' front. ज्ञाय, Qual दहशे। The rule for असि and पुरादेश he e is "पूर्व धरावराजामिस पुर अवसे बाम ।"
- 5 द्राचीयसा-- श्रतिश्येन दोर्च मिति दोर्च + देयसन द्राचीयस long) र तन । Qual. श्रध्वना । द्राधि is ordered in place of दोर्च when इष्ठ, देयसन, follow The rule in 'प्रियस्थिरस्मिरीक बहुजगुक्त इत्यदीर्घं इन्दारकाणां प्रस्थ स्मावन हि गर वर्ष वपदाधिनन्दा । ।
- 6. वयोऽनीत चित्त + द्र + क्र कर्त रि = चतीत past वय 18 youth etc. वय चतीत दित वयोतीत one past youth &c, रतत् by the rule "वितीयाधितातीतगतात्वकाप्राप्तापत्र A वितीयाच word may enter into तत्पुष्प compound with धित चतीत &c Qual. स ।
- 7, परिकेखान -परि+क्लम+त कर्नार=परिक्लान. fatigued. परि implies intensity, परि=परित । Qual सः।
- 8. কিল—An স্থা meaning here unreality (স্পীক) ৷ See Malli. He was not really fatigued but looked so only.
- 9 चप्यना—चप्यन् way Hence secondarily it here means walking a way' i. e. journey. See Malli "चप्यना चप्यासनेन"। तेन । करणे तथा।
 - 10. Voice -- पनुरूप: सनु: · विश्वातीत · परिक लान्तं सुनिरूपं तं ददर्शं।

एकादश: सर्गः

3' Indra disgused as a matted sage

1टानां कीर्णया केश: मंद्रत्या परितः सितै:।
पूत्रायेन्द्रकरेरद्वः पर्यम्त द्व सन्ध्यया॥ ३॥

Prak. -What of muni? - जटानां सहत्या (उपलान्त) स' [Muni id lots of matted hair]. What kind of hair he had? परित: ं े. केथे: की पैया जटानां सहत्या (उपलचितः) [His series of matted cks were of white hairs, for he was old]. Any parallel? इंग्ड्रकरें. प्रक्राया सम्ध्या (चित्र) भहः पर्यन्त इव स. [Yes, imagine) dusk marked by white beams of the moon. The sage

Prose—परित. सित्रैं: (ग्रधे) केथे कीर्यया जटानां स इत्या (उपलचितः) स. इन्दुकरें: प्रतथा (बुक्तया) सन्धाया (उपलचितः) ऋज पर्यन्त इव (स्थित) दहसे ।

Eng.—He, marked by series of matted looks covered all over with white hairs, was seen like the end of day (i. e. dusk) characterised by evening united with mogn's rays 3.

Beng—নৰ্মদিকে গুলুকেশে ব্যাপ্ত জটা সমূহ দারা উপলক্ষিত সেই (মৃনিরূপ) ইন্দ্র, ইন্দুকিরণযুক্ত সন্ধ্যাকত্কি উপলক্ষিত দিনান্তের লাঘ দৃষ্ট হইমাছিলেন । ৩।

Exyl.-See Park.

Malli.— चच चतुर्भि. इन्द्र विधिनिष्टि, जटानांनिति' 1 '— परित. सितै कियै काँचैया व्याप्तया 'नटाना स्वाध्य' समूचेन उपलचितः चतप्त 'इन्द्रकरे.' इन्द्रकरेचे. 'प्रक्रया' युक्तया 'सम्यया' उपलचितः 'चक्रः पर्यान्तः' दिनान्त इव स्थितः। तस्य चिप परिचातद्वत्वात् कक्षोपनान्त्वं, जटानां सद्द्रया इतुप्रक्रवात् सन्ध्यासान्यम् 2 । १।

Notes on Malli

1, Now he describes Indra by the four slokas beginn-

ing with जरानाम &c. 2. His comparison with an old ore is from his maturity; similarity with evening is inferred from जराना संदूषा &c.

CHAROHA

- 1 नटानाम्—नटा matted looks. तासाम्। श्रेषे (हो, rela to सङ्ख्या।
- 2. की पंथा—क्+क्त कर्मणि की पं scattered, covered, खिश्म टाप: तथा। Qual. संहत्या।
 - 3. केशे अनुको कर्तार स्था। The verb is in कीर्यया।
- 4. सङ्ख्या—सम्+ इन + किन् भागः == सं इति collection (सम्इ)। १या। स्वत्वचिषे १या by the rule "इत्यम् त सच्चे"।
- 5. परित —परि implies 'intensity'. तत : तसि:। Adv. Qual the
- 6. प्रतया—प्रच+का कर्मीण = प्रत united, स्त्रियाम् टाप । तया । Qnal सन्धाया ।
 - 7. सम्बंश-उपनचिषे १या। See संइक्षा above.
- 8. इथ्टु&c कर rays. इन्दी. करः, ∉तत्— । सै'। भनुक्ते कार्ैीर स्था।
 - 9. भन्न'-भन्न is day, तस्य। श्रेषे इष्टो, related to पर्यान:।
 - 10 पर्धन्त.- चनां परिवत: इति पर्यन्त: end, प्रादितत-। उपमान of स'।
 - 11. Voice ··· (छपकाचितं) त ··· वर्ध्यनाम् इत (खितम्) ददर्भे ।
- 10. Remark—Unless pervaded by the white rays of the mooh, dusk naturally is brown. Thus we find in Kalidasa:

''खबाटोद्यमासुप' पत्रविकापाटला ।

विधती चेतरीमाइ' सम्बोद स्विनं नवम् ॥''

'पंकाटम: सगं:

4. He is also compared to a lake.

विश्वरभूयुगच्छन्नविज्ञापाङ्गजीचनः । प्रालियावतिन्द्धानपनायाञ्ज इव ऋटः ॥ ४ ॥

[N B. -- M m's reading seems to be a saturate and not into the control of the co

brak — What else of Indra? प्राचियावरित क्वानपद्यामाल हद: इव
 was like a lake where there were lotuses with their
tals pale through forst]. Wherein lies the comparison?

पद्य युगच्चत्रविज्ञापां गलीचन [His eyes were like lotuses. The
inkles in the corner of the eyes were so many petals.

lese rendered pale by his grey eye-brows compared well
petals made pale through frost]. 4.

Prose.— विশব্ধ, युगच्छत्रविज्ञापांगकी चन. सः प्राविधावति क्वानपद्माणाखः: इव दृश्ये।

Eng.—He having his eyes with wrinkled corners encired by white pair of eyebrows, was like a lake having uses with their petals rendered pale by collections of it, 4.

Beng—শুত্র জার্গছার। ব্যাপ্ত ও বলিসহিত অপাক্ষবিশিষ্ট লোচনবৃক্ত হিমদমূহ ছারা মানপত্রবিশিষ্ট পদ্মবুক্ত হলের স্তার দৃষ্ট হইয়াছিলেন । ৪ Expl,—See Prak.

Malli,—विगर्शत । पुनय 'विगर्ध युगक्क त्रविता (१ ना) पांगको चन:' विगरिन त्राम्म देव । पुनय 'विगर्ध युगक्क त्रविता (१ ना) पांगको चन:' विगरिन के त्रियोग के त्रविता पांग (१ विज्ञान विगरिक विगरिक

किरातार्ज्य नीयम

2.

Notes on Malli.

1. According to Amara, भराग means 'corners of ey Here the affix is न by the rule "जीमादिपामादि—" (char), ार विचा is of the पामादि class, [The affix after पामादि words is ने विचा taking न becomes विज्ञान and not विचापांग here. Thus the reading in Malli's "खीमादिस्वीण वज्यप्रत्य" is a copyist's slip The corroct reading should be "जीमादिस्वीण नम्लय " (see char)]

- 1. विश्व & c. विश्व । s clear, hence white. क्ट (भ्वादि) + का कर्मीण = क्व covered, or क्ट (च्यादि) + विष् ्क क्व or क्वित । विल wrinkles. स पश्चि प्रविश्व । दिव विल + न (मत्वर्शेष) = विक्रिगो having wrinkles. प्रपोग 18 नेवमाना । विश्व सं भुग्रामित कर्मधा विश्व सं विल । विश्व सं भुग्रामित कर्मधा विश्व सं भुग्रामित कर्मधा विश्व सं भुग्रामित कर्मधा विश्व सं विल । विश्व सं विष्य सं विल । विश्व सं विषय । विषय । विश्व सं विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय । विषय सं विषय । व
- 2. प्राविधा &c.— भव+तन + तिन् भावे = भवति: collection के + ति कर्म दि = कान pale पवाय here means petals. भयसुनः यते इति पप् + जन+ छ कर्माद = भज lotus. प्राविध is snow, dew, प्र विधानाम् भवति: sollection of snow, (तत, तथाक्षाक्षानि इतत। प्राविधावतित्स्वानानि पवाम्, वहा प्राविधावतित्स्वानपवाद्यानि भजानि धिकान्, वहा प्राविधावतित्स्वानपवाद्यानि भजानि धिकान्, वहा Qual. इदः। Such condition of lotuses of a lake is possible in the morning only.

3 इट.—उपमान of स or इन्हें।

Voice-- • लोचन पनाशाज • ज्रद इव स्थितम् ददर्थं।

Remark.—Here the things compared are—Indra ...e. say Indra's face) and lake, eyes and lotuses, wrinterners of eyes and lotuses, white eyebrows and ection of frost (dew)

5 India comes supported on a stick ् 🗸 🕫 आसत्तभागनीकाधीरङ्गे: परिस्तृष्टीर्द्ध ।

श्रादूरनः मद्ग्टहिण्येव प्राया यष्टरावनम्बितः ॥ ५ ॥

े १८९८ परिकाश अपि श्राम क्रभरनोक्ताश्च अपद्वे (उपलन्ति) स आहूरन रिक्) सदरर्पक्षस्त्राद्वयाय यक्षास्त्रजनिक्त (दहई)।

ing — He (Indra) with emiciated limbs and like one surdened limbs, was seen wholly supported by a just as a glutton is supported (i.e., protected) by a wife 5

Beng--অতিক্লশ ও ভারাক্রান্ত ব্যক্তির তুল্য ভারবং অঙ্গে উপ-ত ইন্দ্র, উদরিক যেমন সংকল্মগ্রাবা রক্ষিত হয় ভদ্রপ এট কর্ত্ চদৃষ্ট ইইরাছিলেন। ে।

Expl -See Prak.

K R. Kirat-2.

Malli.—श्रासक्ति — पुनस 'परिक्रमें 'परिची । श्राण 'श्रासक्तभरनाकाशे भाराक्रात्तस्य स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप द्वाप दिन हो । 'क्ष्री स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स

Notes on Malli

- 1 टीचें in नीकाम is guided by the tule "देक लागे" (An E सर्ग ending in द, छ, or स्ववर्ण becomes long whon लाग follows
- 2 According to Amara भादान means a glutton' ar one devoid of conquering spirit' भादान 'is derived with added to भा+दिन। जाउ comes in place of न of दिन by the ru 'क्हों —''(Malli) Again न of जा after the root ।दन is change into न, when meaning a desire not to conquer, by the ru "दिनोऽनिज्ञोषायाम्"।

- 1. षासक &c षा + सञ्च + क कर्ष र = षासक attached भरर। स्म भच कर्ष र = भर burden. षासका भर (burden) षस्य, one (whom a burden is attached, वह —! षासक भरिया तत्त्र इति श्राम भरनीकाश, वित्य समास of the तत्पुषक class निभ, नोकाश etc me ning तुक्य ald placed as उत्तरपद, of "स्वक्तरपद्तमो निभन्ति। श्राम प्रतीकाशीपमादय"। तै। (Qual अर्प)।
- 2. परिताने क्रम + का कर्तार क्रम thin निष्यतिगरिन क्रमा प्रादितत—। ते । Qual, भागे.। Noto, though क्रम + क gives ह still परि+क्रम + क will give परिक्रियत, the rule being 'भागप

कृतनीयक्रमोत्राचा.—when not preceded by any उपसर्ग-फुन (फल+क), चीब, क्रम etc are triegula y formed with का

- 3. चाहान'—ना +ाइब+क अन्ति = श्राह्मन a glutton For Frammar here see Malli and notes thoseon जनमान of म
- ी, मह etc राहिणा ाद wife सती शृंखणा, क्रमेथा—। पुंबद्भाव bere come, by the rale 'प्वत् क्षमधारथनातीयई क्षेत्रपु'। तया। बन्ते कर्षार द्या।
- 5. प्राय An अव्यय menn ng almost 'always' 1 0, mostly. Seo "प्राय प्राचुर्योष' — Malli. Adv (Qual अवलस्वित । op "प्राय धर्चा सर्वात" — Megh
 - 6 बन्ना—चनुत्ते कर्त्तरि ३ वा।
- 7 শ্বলানের শ্বলান্ধ না কর্মান শ্বলান্তির supported Pred to ল or লা under took Alexa and thin one is supported by a stick from slips and falls, whereas a glutton is saved whereas a glutton is saved from awkward position (1 e. kept in check) by a good wife.
- 8 Voice— उपन्यचितं त चादूरन सदर्राष्ट्रण्ये व • ग्यष्टरा भवन्यस्वित 7^{दर्भे} ।
 - o. Indra was all glory though disguised.

गूढ़ोऽिष वपुषा राजन् धान्ता बोकािभभाविना । प्रंग्रुमानिव तन्वभ्यपटलक्क्ववियहः ॥ ६ ॥

Prak.—लोकाभिभाविना धामा राजन् (म दहणे) [Indra was seen shining in his all-pervading glory] Was he not disguised विषय गृद्धः श्रीव राजन् (He wis disguised to doubt. But his inboin g'ory almost revealed itself? his parillel?—वर्षन् वरलच्द्रविषद श्रमान् इव [Just imagine the luminous sun having

its body covered by light clouds. This covering cannot rightly conceal the sun, His radiance almost comes out through this covering Hence the resemblance] 6.

l'rose — वर्षागृद पापि तन्वनपटलच्छन्नविग्रह (धान्यमेखानतसर्ति) श्रग्रमार इव (सूर्य इव) लोकाभिभाविना धासा राजन (स' इट्छा)।

Eng —Though disguised in body he was shining by his all pervading splendour like the sun with his disc covered by light clouds

Beng—শরীবে প্রচ্চত ইহাও অন্নেবার্ত্মণ্ডল হর্ষোর ভাষ ই জ্ জগড়াপী তেকে দীপ্রমান দৃষ্ট হহলেন। ৬।

E-pl - See Frak

Malli —गड इति—'वपुषा गढ भिष्यं प्रन्धिक्षः भिष्यं इत्यय [प्रक्तत्यादिश्य छप+स्वानात् तृत्वोया] 'तन्वधपटलच्छद्रावियह' स्वीकाःभूनन्दान्तिरतम्ति 'भ्रणनान् (मृष्यं) इव, लोकाभिभाविना' लोकव्यापिना 'वाखा' तेजमा [''धाम रामो रहत देते स्थानं जन्मप्रभावयो '' ति इमनन्द्र 1] 'राजन' दोष्यमान दृष्ट्ण इति पूर्वेग सम्बस् ॥ ६॥

Notes on Mail1

1. Hemchandi t says, ধানৰ means rays room, body place, bith and majesty

- 1. गूट-गुइ+क कर्नार=गृढ disguised, Qual, म or इन् understood. It is said that Indra appeared before Arjua disguised, See sl 2
- 2. ছবি—An জ্ব্য implying गर्हा (drs-regard), Notwithstanding his disguise (गर्हा) he shone (राजन्)। "गर्हाससुस्यव्याप्रसम्भवनास्त्रि" इत्यमर.।

- 3 राजन्—राज + लट स्थाने शत = राजन shining, Qual स'। राजित ते, रराज रेजि &c
- र्भ वप्रया—प्रक्रात्यादित्यात् तृतीयाः। See Malli, Or करणे श्याः।

 Уб. धान्ना—Here धानन् means 'majesty' (प्रभाव), तेनः। करणे तृतीयाः।
- 6 लोज ८८ लोक world, लोकम् अभिभृतवान इति लोक + श्रीम + मू + िर्णान कर्नार भृते = लोकाभिभाविन् over-powerer of the world उपपद तत्—। We avoid लोकभिभवित &o for श्रीम + भू usually takes िर्णान in the 'past' tense, of 'श्रीभभावो भृते' इति वासन । तन । Qual धासा ।
- 7 % मुमान् घगु ու ույս, ते सन्ति घमः इति घग् 🕂 मनुष घगमान् sub, उपमुज्ञ of म
- 8 तास otc -- अध cloud, पटनाय सम्हः अनुष्णं पटनस् इततः वन् अभूपटलम् कर्मधाः Or तनि अभूषि, कर्मधाः तेषां पटलम्, इततः तन्त्रम् पटलम् इतः covered by light clouds, अततः राष्ट्रणः विग्रह (मर्क्ति) अस्य, बहाः ()॥६१, अभूमानः Indra was वपुषा गढ, बालाविश्रोण पान कर्मपटलगटः
 - 9 Voice, गर राजना निग्रहम अगमन्तीमव त दुः है।
 - 7. Indra agitated the hermitage

जरतीमपि विश्वाणस्तनुमप्राक्तताक्ततिः ॥ ७ ॥ चकाराकान्तलस्त्रोकः समाध्वमिवाश्वमम् ॥ ७ ॥

how had he glory enough to overpower the hermitage? जरती तनु विभाग परिष्यालतार्ज्ञत स [He was old no doubt. But even in this old body of his he had a supernuman glow, powerful enough to subdue all other clories. Hence the agitation of the hermitage] 7

Prove — जरती तनु विभाग এ। আছে গেঠানাক্তি (এর্ডৰ) আরোলল নাক स আযুষ্ধ समाध्यस অধ্যাহ হব ৮০॥

Eng —Though bearing an old body, he of suppressural stature (hence) overpowerer of (other) closes made the hermitage—glory as if overpowered and concerned

Beng—জীর্ণ শীর্ণ শরীর ধারণ করিয়া ও অমান্তবাকৃতি স্তত্তাং স্কাশোভা (Or —আশম শোভা) বিনাশী সেই ইক্র আশমকে যেন সম্রুক্ করিয়াছিলেন। ৭।

Expl -See Park

Malli. — जरतोमिति— 'जरतो जीणा [''जांगी जोणी जरविप' इत्यमर । ''लांगतय'' इति जीप 1] 'तन' शरीर 'विभाण ' दधन 'श्रिप', 'श्रमाकताकृति ' श्रमाकृता (१ तो) श्रलोकसामान्या श्राकृति सृचि यस्य 'स' इन्द्र, श्राकृत्ता श्रीमसूत्र । लच्चो श्रायमशोभा यन 'स' श्राकृत्तिल्य्माक ' [एकवचनात्तम् ज्ञाश्रदीत्तरपदवह श्रोही ''चर प्रस्तिभ्य कप्' इति नित्य कप, एकवचनीत्तरपदस्य व लच्च्, नोश-दस्य चर प्रस्तिषु पाठात , ''श्रणाहिमाभा'' इति विकल्याश्रयणे तु हिवचनव द्वचनीत्तरपद इति विवेक 2] 'श्राश्रम समाध्यस इव चकार । तिज्ञिस्वर्यनात् भय भवति, तन् तृ न दुःखजनक, तस्य श्रमानुष्यात इति स्विधितृम इवगव्द ॥ ७॥

Notes on Malli

1 Anara says জান, লাওঁ and লংব are synonymous, Here ল takes মন in the past sense Then ভীব comes in by the rule "ভানিষ্"—-words formed with affix that drop ভ or च्छ take sign to the feminine 2. When there is बहनोड़ of the word लच्चो in the singular number then कप 'श्रीअश्व' comes by the rule 'उर प्रश्नीस्थ कप्'। In the उर प्रश्नीत class we have singular लच्चो, hence when कपात optional in a draffs compound after it by the rule 'व्यादिमाय', duri or planch लच्चो should be then a she सम्बद्धा ? Hear come at the sight of a powerful one but that was not regressible for his superhumants—to indicate this, the word द्वा u ed

- 1 जर सि -ज + भ्रतीत भन् (श्रीणा) = जरत old. तत स्विधास उप-इति जरतो । तास् । ()एशी तन्त ।
 - 2 श्राप-अव्यव implied गर्रो । See sl 6
- ` } विभाग छ (जहां शदि)+ लट स्थाने गानच् कग्र रि—विभाग wearing Quil स । "कर्वं भिषायं कियाकचे चल्कानेपदम्" इति शानचः See also विभाग (स्+शानच) in canto III, sl 1
- 4 भगकता &: भा + क्र + क्रिन भाव भाकति stature, प्रकृति १६ ညаture, तत भागत इति प्रकृति + भण प्राकृत ըն turel, ordinary तत स्वियाम् डीप (for 16 13 भणका) इति प्रकृती । न प्राकृती भाकती, न भतन् । भूषाभती भाकिति स्थान तह । प्रवृद्धाव । (¿ual स, Mull's भगकता sht. ull 1 ւերթը իչ պրեսու և પ્રকृत + भण will also give प्रकृती in form
- 5 चकार—कं+िलटणन (श्र), Nom, सः। करोति—कक्ते, कारप्यति—नं, श्रकरोत—श्रक्त, श्रक्तार्थित—कंति,
- (आक्रान १ --- श + क्रम + क्र कर्मण = आक्राना overpowered लझी 13 boluty, glory, आक्राना लच्छोरने इह -- । कप comes by the rule "उर प्रस्तिय कप्"। (Qual, म । Malli takes लच्चो to moan आगमगामा, but better take it to mean श्रीमा in general, Indra was superbuman (अप्राक्षताहाति) hence as he overprowered all other plory (श्रोमा) he also overpowered आयामश्रोमा । If the उत्तरपद लच्ची here be in dual or plural then कप् is optional

by "श्रेषाह्मभाषा" (see Malli & notes thereon), ता, "इस् प्रमान क्ष्णीरिति एकवचनानानि पञ्चले । दिवचनवहुवचनान्तीम्मन्त् 'हेषाहिमाषा' इति विकल्पेन कप्"— lihatton,

- 7 समाध्वसम्—साध्वस् । अस्य, fear तन मह वत्ता सान' ससाव्यस , वह by the rule 'तन सर्तितृच्ययोगे'। तस। शुगरी वायसम। सहसाव्यसस् is also correct by "वोपसर्जन्द"।
- ৪ স্থায়নন স্থায়ফালি কৰা প্ৰিন হাৰ আং+ এন চ্ছত স্থাধিকংশ = স্থায়ন hermitage, নন্: O), of ভালাং।
- 9 বৰ—An স্থায় implying ভ্ৰমীলা (surmise) here. The মাস্স was not really conc ried but seemed so for Indres supernatural stature and power
- 10 Voice িম ুখাৰ খ্যাক্রিবা অংলাইল বল আ্ম सহাথ্য । বল ।

It's sight filled Arjuna with affection

श्रीमतस्ते पृथासृत्: सर्हन प्रश्तिस्तरि ।

श्रविस्तिर्देष बन्धा हि बनात्प्रह्मादते मनः ॥ ८॥

Prak— प्रयासन को हनप्रितकर | Allection filled Arjunt | To whom was that affection due? तस अभित स्नेहनप्रतक्षर [Lins affection was evalently for Indra | Was not India evan then a stranger? क्यों अविद्यातं अपि बनात सन प्रदादन हि [Even it a friend is not recognised in relation, our mind naturally becomes inclined towards him, This is natural Hence Arjunt felt affection for disguised Indra | 8

Eng.—The son of Pritha (Arjuna) was pervaded by affection towards him (Indra), Indeed the mind forcibly rejoices at a friend though not recognised. 8.

Beng—ইক্সকে লক্ষ্য করিয়া (দেখিষা) পৃথাপুত্র অৰ্জ্জুন স্নেহক**ত্**ক আচ্চাদিত হইলেন। বন্ধু, 'ইনি বন্ধু'' এইভাবে জ্ঞাত না হইলেও, মন বাস্তবিকই সাবেগ্যে ভাব প্রতি আহ দিত হয়। ৮।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli, — श्रभित इति — 'प्रधास्तृ' अर्जुन 'तभ' इन्द्रम् 'श्रभित' त प्रति 'स्नेहेन परितक्तर' तर्गावरंण प्रेम्ना प्रधानत 1 क्लियांत कमणि लिट। 'स्तर्य स्योगार्दं ग्या' इति गुणा 2] त्न श्रद्धातसम्बर्धादग्रेपस्य तस्य इन्द्रे कथ स्नेहोदय १ इत्यत श्राह — स्विज्ञात इति } — वन्धा सृष्ट्रं 'अविज्ञात अपि वन्धु अयम् इति श्रद्धातं श्रिप 'वलान् वास्त्वमत्तावणान् एवमन प्रहलाटतं हि' स्निज्ञाति इत्यय ॥ प्रा

Notes on Malli

- 1 Covered up (pervided) by attrotion a lating to India,
- 2 In नाग्ताम we nave क्रमां ात्र after कुत The root takes एम by the rule "क्राइ—" (Malle) 3 If we can there be advent of affection on India as he (Argana) dad not know the particular relation ?—on this he (pret) says क्राइजी तर

Chucha

- 1 भागत प्रोमाः ա अन्यसाम् (Կույ ˈto vai]-, ततं स्वाः तनिः, इति भागतः - Adv (Հրավ, पारतनारः)
- 2 तम् Refers to Ivara रया m connection with अभित by the victil a "पीमन परित सभवातिकवादाप्रतिवार्गरिय"।
 - 3 प्रशासन —प्रधाया सून् (प्रव), दातः। उत्ते कार्नाण ≀सा,
 - 4. कोईन--िध्ह । घन भावे = स ४ allection, तेन। अन्ते कर्मार तथा।
- 5 प्रितम्बर्ग-प्रि + स्ट (स्वाट) + लिट ए कर्मण । प्रांगा plies 'intensity,' मृष्ठ n eaning 'to cover' (आक्दाटन) । अस्यपदी । प्रि + सृ al-o means 'to कार्यो' of "अस्वनान प्रितस्व"— 'Bhatti' स्वभ्य ने, अस्त्योत-अस्वतुत, अस्तर्थित अस्तरिष्ट अस्त्त ।

- 6 पविद्याते—वि+न्ना+क कर्मण=विज्ञात क्षेत्राठाण 10 स्टीक्साठा, र विद्यात, नञ्चत । त्रामन । () () () वस्ते ।
- √ 7 वस्त्रो—भाव अने by the rule "यस्य चमार्जन आ लचलत"।
- ं प विकास ने स्वादार कार्याण इसो प्रसार विश्वसाण ।। Оर---विश्वासी स्वादार कार्या प्रसार पुरुष्ट प्रसादित कार्याचार कार्याचार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्वादार स्
- 10 हि—'हि जिल्लाबन्धमा"। 15 metas 'o व s on t 'contract's strong of Pro-o above
 - 11. V 1 e- सप्त । पन परित्मार भनगा पन्नात्रे ।
- 12 Remark The man instantly replace even at the sight of an unrecognised relation. Thus we find Rama in Bhavabhuti's Uttanacharita overfladdened at the night of Kusa even when the relation is not known (cf. "अवादबात सह दव निजी दंदन. स्रष्टमार तक) Similarly the mind resents at an enemy even if he is not recognised as such, also of विमल कल्पीभवस केत कथ्यत्येव क्षिर्विण रिष् वा" Kuat XIII, 6
 - 9 Hospitality by Arjuna—Indra speaks

श्रातियेयोमयामाद्य सुतादपचिति हरिः । विश्वस्य विष्टरे नाम व्याजहारित भारतास ॥ ६ ॥

Prak—हरि इति भारती जानहार [Indra uttered the following word]. When did he utter? विषये विषये नम व्यानहार [He rested as if on a seat and uttered] Did he not already receive hospitality from Arjuna?—षय मतान चालोटयोम चपविति चानाय विचाय यानहार (Yes, he had already got hospitable worship from his son Arjuna Then followed rest and afterwards his utterance came out) 9

Prose — অध ছবি सुतात आतिथियोम् अपिचितिन (प्जाम) সাদায় বিত্ৰী (আसने) विश्वया नाम इति भारती व्याजहार। ২।

Eng -Then Indra having received honour due to a guest and having as it rested on a seat uttered the following speech

एकादश: मर्ग:

Beno—অন্নথৰ ইকু অহি প্ৰোগ্য পূজা পাইয়া এক সামৰে বিশাম ক্ৰিয়া ব্লামাণ বাক্য বুলি লন।

1'spl-10, 1116

Mall — मार्ग घार्मित — 'षय इति ' उन्द 'स्तत्' यज्ञ नात 'च तिर्घयोस् चितायम् आधार्म | 'पणातं य सिवस्ति त ज्ञ " | ''या र्वतः ' प्रजास 'चाराय' प्राप्त | ''प्रजा निष्यापित त' उत्यसर 1 | 'ग छर्ग आसने | 'चित्रक ' दिन कृषात चप प्रत्य । ''जनामन त विद्याय किल यसस्पतनेष दस्य 'द्रात' बन्धसा अप्रतार 'सारते।' याजनार' उत्तरान् | ''म्याधार उत्तिकीवतस् ' दस्यस्य अी ग प्रा

Notes on Malli

1 Amara says, पूजा, नमधा and अप्रिति are synonymous,

o In see we have अप् after to by the rule "महोरप्"—roots ending in म and जनर take अप in भाव and जन भिन्नकारक। Then पल comes by the rule 'अन सन्यों " (char), 3 According to Amara गुड़ार, उत्वि and जिपन are synonymous

- ा प्रानिध्यास्— प्रतित गच्छति सातलेन इति च्रत महिन् (क्रोणांद) च्रांति य ६ guest, ()ı च्रांतियमान तिथ्यस्यृद्धित च्रांतिथ ६ guest, च्रांतिथष्ट् साध्यो इति च्रांतिश्च मे ट्यां + ट्यां क्षांत्रिया = मातिथ्यो तीयः ६० ६ guest ताम्। (¿uul वर्षातिमा II re ट्यां the sense 'तव मात् comes by the
 - 🕽 🛮 त्रामादा ब्रा 🕇 सद 🕂 पिच 🕂 ल्यप having got
- 3 सुतात्—सुत son, तसात श्रियादाने भूमो by the rule "ब्रवमराविड पादानम्"। Note that एत with दोच means 'a chanoben'
- 4 प्रविचित्तम् पप 🕂 चि 🛨 जिल भावे प्रपिति worship, तान्ः Obj of पानाद्य।

- 5. विश्रम्य-वि + श्रम + ख्यप having rested.
- f, विषर-विक्षीयंते दित वि+स्त+ एप कर्मण = विषर: Kusa grass for seat. The usual form is विस्तर, but in the sense of भासन, स becomes प and by सन्धि we get विषर। The rule is "हचासनयो विषर"—। वष्ट is the from in the sense of हच and भासन। निकान। भाष अमी। For a similar use of विषर, of, "भप्रुजन विषरपाद्यमाल्यै-रातिव्यनिषा वनवासिमुख्या:" Bhatti, II.
- 7 नाम—An भव्यय in the sense of प्राक्ताश्च । "नामप्राक्षाश्च सम्भान्यकीधोपगमकृतसने' इत्यमर'। Malli has किल for नाम, meaning "it is known" Or better—it means भनीक here. He made a show only of विद्याम। Comp "परिश्वम च नाम विनीयचणम्" • Kumar V
- 8 त्याजहार—वि+मा+ह लिट यान uttered, हरति, महाबौत, हरिर्चात। Nom, हरि।
- 9 भारतोक् भरतस्य श्यम् श्रांत भरत + चर्ण + डोप = भारतो a speech, of, 'मनयिन भारत्या सुतगा योक्त मर्श्वम' Kum, 'भारतोमाहितभरामनृश्तसुद्धव'' Sisu, ताम । Obj of व्याक्षण्यः भारतो also means सरस्वतो, of "बोणापक्त करिन्न के भगवित भारति देवि, नमके "
- 10 इति—An प्रव्यय meaning 'the following' Qual भारतीर । प्रव्याव्यात संबंधीय ।
 - 11 Voice— इिग्ण भारतो व्याजङ्गे ।
 - 10 Indra said—Yours—A hard penance

त्वया साधु समारिक्श नवे वयसि यत्तपः।

च्चियते विषयै: प्राय: बर्षीयानिष मादृश: **॥३०**॥ <u>२०</u>

Prak—लया साध समारिश्व [you have done well]. How so? - यत् नवे वयसि तप. (चर्यते) [For you are practising penance in

youth), That is not creditable I think—नाहण वर्षीयान् चित्र प्राय विषये जियते [Why not creditable, even an old one is diverted from his penance by the objects of senses, Hence naturally the young ones will all the more be diverted) 10

Prose--त्वथा साधुसनारिक्ष, खत् नवे वयसि तप (चर्यंते)। साहण वजीयान् चिप प्राय विषये द्विधेत (this is after Malli), Or--त्वया नवे वयसि यत तप साधुसनारिक्ष, (तत्यात तपस्) माहण वर्षोगान चिप ८०। १०।

Eng—You have done well, for penance is being practised at this new age (i.e. youth.) Even an old one like me is always dragged by the objects of senses (Malli). Or—Even an old like me is always dragged by the objects of senses from a penance which you have well begun at this age, 10

Beng—তুমি ভাল করিয়াছ, কাবণ এই নৃতন বয়দে (অর্থাৎ যৌবনে) তপ্শবন ইংতেছে। আমার আয় বৢদ্ধ ও সর্বাদা বিষয়কর্তৃ ক ক্ষিত হয়।
O1—তুমি নৃতন বয়দে ধে তপ সম্যক্ আবেত করিয়াছ ভাগা ইইতে আমার আয় বুদ্ধও বিষ্যকর্তৃক হতে হয়। ১০।

Expl -See Prak

Malli — अथ प्रथम तावत मुनिवृत् एन मुमुर्त्तं काला आहा, लयेति। लया माधु ममारिक्षं ममारिक्षं मस्यक उपकाल्तम्। रिमं कर्मण ल्इ (१ भावे ल्इ)2] कुत १ यते यस्यातं 'नवे वयिम' यौवने 'तप' चर्यते इति श्रेष । तथा हि अहम इव हस्यते असी 'माहश्च, वर्षोयान् भतिवह भिष्टिंगियस्थिर' इत्यादिना वहाश्चर्य वषादेश 3] 'माय विषये हियने, भाक्षथते । किम् भवाह्य यवोयान इति भाव 4 ॥ १०॥

Notes on Malli

1 Now having first taken him as one desiring emancipation like a sage, he (Indra) says, 2 N B — Malli's जुड़ does not justify itself In his prose order he gives लय, समारिश (a neuter voice). Hence here कमेण नुष should have been भावे जुड़। 3, वर्ष is ordered in place of इंड by the rule 'দি ছিব'' (see sl. 2). 4, The sense is, what to speak of a young like you

- 1. माधु An Adv, Qual the क्रिया 1n समारिया साधु = सम्यक् (well).
- 2. समारिश सम् + पा + रभ + लुड् त कर्माण। In the prose order given in Malli समारिश्य has भावे लुड, for it is taken as प्रकर्मक there (see also notes on Malli). We take it as सक्ष्मक making तप as कर्न (see alt. prose). पा + रभ is generally transitive, cf. "पश्चिष्ठ स्थि दिय मारभा विविष्डम्" Bhatti, Hence we prefer our prose
- 3. नवे वर्यास Here नव वय' refers to youth, तिखन। पि ७मौ। of, "एकातपव नगत' प्रभुल ने वय कान्तिसद वपुष" Raghu II.
- 4 यत—An भ्रयय meaning 'यसात्' (because), See Malli, Or Adj, Qual, तप (See Alt Prose), The correlative 'तसात' being understood in this case,
- 5. तपः— उक्ते कर्मेण १मा। उक्त कर्म of चर्यंत understood, (Malli), Or कर्म of समारिक्ष। See note 2 above.
- √ 6. ज्ञियते—इ+लट ते कर्मण 1s dragged. भनुक्तकर्ता 1s विषये । Cons sl. 9. This is ordainment—"पराञ्च स्नानिव्यटणत् स्वयम्भू"— Katha.
- 7 प्राय:—An क्लय meaning almost 'always' Adv. Qual'
- √ 8. वर्षीयान्—पतिश्रयेन छड इति इड+ईयसुन == वर्ष + ईयसुन == वर्षीयान
 older, qual, साहश । वर्ष is substituted in place of इड when
 पष्ट and ईयसुन follow.
- 9. माह्य न्मामिव एतम् पद्मत्तिज्ञना , स एव षहिमव हरामान मामिव षात्मानं पद्मति इति इष्टिश्च स्व क्ष्यं क्ष्या स्व क्ष्यं महिन one like me. This deriv, is after भाष्य । Malli derives it कर्माण after हिन्न , see Malli पहिमव हद्मते षसी"। एको कर्माण १मा—the क्षिया is 'च्यते । For further gram. see capto 1. Sl. 25 under माह्मान्।

- 10 Voice—ल समारचा. तप' चरिस । विषया वर्षीयांस माहम इरिन्त ।
 Or-लं''' समारचा तक्षात विषया " ।
- 11. Remark—We prefer the alternative construction for (1) समानं रम 15 सम्मन, (11) it also brings out the excellence of तपश्यों of Arjuna He was engaged in a penance (तप) from which sages like him (Indra) even is usually thrown down

11 You have both quality and beauty त्रेयसीं तव मन्प्राप्ता गुजमन्पदमाक्तति:। सुनमा रम्यता लोके दुर्लभं हि गुजार्जनम्॥ ११॥

Prak — নৰ মান্তানি ইয়খী গুল্মান্ত संग्राह्मा (Your stature (appearance) has attained high excellence of merit. Evidently this is due to your penances) Do not beauty and merit go together? লাক ম্মেনা মুল্লা (No, beauty may be found many-where). But what about merit?—গুলালাল হুলাম হি (Merit is rarely to be met with But in you both beauty and merit are found. Hence the excellence in you). 11.

Prose.—तत्र भाक्षतिः श्रेयसी गुणधम्यद सम्प्राप्ताः। लीके रस्यतासुख्यमा हि, गुणार्जन दुर्लभम् (भवति)। ११।

Eng.—Your appearance has attained high wealth of merit Good appearance is indeed frequent in the world, but acquisition of merit is rare indeed 11

Beng—তোমার আকার উত্তম গুণসম্পদ পাইয়াছে। পৃথিবীতে স্বন্ধবাবাই স্থলভ, বিশ্ব গুণাজ্ঞন তুর্ল ভ বটে।

Expl -Sec Park.

Maili.— मध एवमनारम्भे तव स्वाकारलाभ भपि विकार स्वात देखा शरीन नाइ 1 - स्वायोगित । तब भाकृति मूर्जि. रस्या इति एव, 'स्वेशचा' स्वेश 'युषसम्बद्ध

तेप:समारश्वरूपां सन्माप्ता, पत न निस्कृता इति भावः। न च खाकाराः गुणाकास्व कियमा न सन्ति इति वाच्यम्2 इति पाइ—लोक इति। लोके 'रम्यता' रम्बाकारता "सुलमा हि, गुणाकं न" गुणमम्पादन दुर्लभं, लियतु लभय सम्पदाते इति हेन्नः परमाः मोदः इति भावः॥११॥

Notes on Malli

1, Your acquisition of good appearance will be fruitless if you do not begin (penance) thus—with this view he says अंग्रेसीम etc 2 It is not to be said, "how many are there not good-looking and mer.ted, 3 The sense is, you have got both (beauty and quality), hence your excellence is greater than gold even

- ✓ 1. श्रोधनीम्—भित्रियोन प्रश्नस्या दति प्रशस्य + द्रेयमुन = श्र + देवमुन + द्रोप = श्रोधनी great, ताम्। Qual गणसम्पदम्।
- सम्माप्ता—सम + प्र+ चाप + क्र कर्त्त स्विधाम = सम्प्राप्ता got Nom,
 चाक्रति । प्रापे गर्थयंवान कर्तति क्र । चाप्रोति, चाप्रोत, चापन चापस्यति ।
- 3 गुणमप्पद्भम्—सम्पृद्यने इति सन्+पद क्विप सम्पत् wealth, excellence गुणस्यसम्पत इतन्। तान्। Obj of सम्भाताः
- 4. सुक्षभा सु सुखेन लायते दित सु + लभ + खल कर्मीण स्तिशाम सुक्षभा easily to be got Pred, to रम्यता । The rule for खल 18 'द्रेवह . सुष्ठ कक्काककार्य न खल ' Roots take खल in the कर्मवाच when देवत दुन, सु precede as जनवद and implies difficulty and non-difficulty.
- 5. रम्यता—रमयितुं योग्यमिति रम + णिच + यत् (भर्हार्थे) कर्मणि ==
 रम्यत् fascinating. Or रमन्ते पश्चित् दृति रम + यत भिवतर्थे बाहु ब्रकात =
 रम्य। Or. रमयतीति रम + चिच + यत कर्त्तर = रम्य। यत comes here

irregularly by the rule 'झलका दो नड्डबम्'। तक नाव इति रम्यं + तक -रम्यता good—lockingness ('रम्याकारता' Malli'). Nom to समित understood.

- 6. दुर्लभन्-दुर + सभ + खल् कर्म चि = दुर्लभन् difficult to get.
 Pred to गुणानेनम्।
- 7, वि— पश्चारणे पञ्चय। Malli connects it with सुवासा; better connect it with दुर्वभन्, for the emphasis comes on द्वंभं गुवालंगन।
- 8. गुणाजनम--- भर्त + णित्त + लाट शावि भर्जनम् acquiring. गुणाना-मर्जनम्, इतत्, nom to भवति understood.
- ं. Voice-- . चाक्तत्या त्र यशौ सन्पत् सम्प्राप्ता ... रस्यतया सुत्रभया भूयने गुणार्जनेन दुर्जभेन (भूयते)।

12 Youthful plsasures are short-lived

प्रारदम्बुधरक्कायागत्वर्या योवनित्रयः। 🐪 🗸

Prak — योदनश्चिय মাধ্যেল । परक्कायागलव्यं (Wealth of youth is flitting like the shades of autumnal cloud), Then make the bast use of this short youth— विषया भाषानरत्या पर्यनपरिताधिन (yes, you can enjoy pleasures in youth, but then consider this danger viz. the enjoyment is short-lived only and will bring you ill effects in the long run Hence, I think, avoidance of pleasures is laudable), 12

Prose -- धीवनश्चिय शरदस्य चरच्छायागत्व याँ (भवन्ति)। विषया: चापातरम्या. पर्य्यं सपरितारिन. (भवन्ति)। १२।

Eng — Wealth of youth 19 firting like the shades of autumnal clouds And objects of senses are charming at the outset but tormenting at the end.

Beng—যৌৰনসম্পত্তি শ্বৎকালের মেঘের ছায়ার স্থায় চঞ্চ।
(আব) বিষয়সমূহ প্রেথমে মধুর কিন্তু পরিণামে হঃখন্তনক হয়।

K. R. Kirat-3

, बिरातास क्रीसम्

[N. B, मार्गी विन समात नश्मात छो। कविना मध्यक् छनः स्थात्र छ। स्

Expl.—Youth is short-lived and is the fit time for enjoyment of pleasures. But if at that time you set yourself in unbridled pleasures then this strain will tell on your health, and make you debilitated at the end. Thus having no gain in youthful enjoyments and these enjoyments being evanescent, you give them up and engross yourself in penance. That will strengthen and enlighten both your body and mind. (Comp "whisilitated at the fit in high and enlighten both your body and mind. (Comp "whisilitated at the fit time for enjoyments in the strength of the end. Thus having no gain in your fit whisilitated at the end. Thus having no gain in your fit whisilitated at the end. Thus having no gain in your fit whisilitated at the end. Thus having no gain in your fit which will be the end. Thus having no gain in your fit which will be the end. Thus having no gain in your fit which will be the end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end. Thus having no gain in your fit will be end.

Malli,—यदुक्तं 'लया साधु समारिक्षं' इति तदिव साधुच ससारिक सारताव्याः वनाय युक्तंन सपपादयिती 'शरिदिति—'यौवनित्रयः' तावत् शरदम्बुधरक्कायागलयः' शरदम्बुधरक्काया इव गलयः चस्रकाः ['गलरस्'' इति करवन्त निपातः। ''टिङ-टाच्छ्य' इत्यादिना डोप्2] 'विषयाः श्रन्दाद्यः तु 'भापातरम्याः ततकालरमयोयाः [''तदालेपात भापात'' इति बैज्यन्ती] 'पर्यम्तपरितापिन' पर्यम्त भवसाने परितापयित दुःखं कुर्वन्ति इति तथोताः। ११।

Notes on Malli.

1, As regards the saying "you have begun right" he enumerates this rightness by pointing out the nothingness of the world by the couplet মৰ্ব &c. 2. गलर is irregularly formed with ज्ञरप by the rule "গলবেশ"। Then ভীব comes by the rule "বিভৱাঘল্" (words formed with the affixes that drop ट, द, with affixes चय, चल, उक् उच क्रांप &c take ভोच् in the faminine),

OHABOHA

1. जरत् ete.—चम्बु water, धरतीति घरः (पचायच) holder, चन्द्रकां चरः, इतत् (श्रेषच्छा समासः) ; op 'कय' तक्षिं गृङ्गावरभूषरादयः। कर्मयः श्रेषतः



विवसायां भविष्यति'— Bhattoji. Note that कर्म परतीति gives जन्-बार with पर्। द्याया Shade. जन + करप + कोष = गलर Passing, घरदः क्रम्ब वर: (तत्। तस हाया, (तत्। धरदम् धरकाया द्वगलयः, उपनान तमेथा by the rule 'उपनानानि सामायवयने' (An उपनान is compounded with a word denoting common attribute). Pred. to योवनिष्यः। Autumnal clouds are thin and quickly passing. Hence this comparson with passing wealth of youth.

- 2 যীবৰ &c.—স্বী is here beauty', hence 'wealth', যীবৰ্ষ স্বিয়,, (মন। Nom to ধৰলি understood.
- 3. विषया विषय is 'objects of senses' e, g, ६प, रस, सन्ध, स्पर्ध and श्रद्ध । See malli 'विषया: श्रद्धाद्य:'। ते। Nom to अवन्ति understood.
- 4. जापातरस्य। रस्य (deriv, sl 4.) enjoyable, जापात 'very beginning' See malli 'तदालेपात जापात.'। जापाते रस्या., सुपस्या। pred, to विषया.।
- 5, पर्यन etc घन परिगत पर्यंता end, प्रादितत्। परिवापयनीति बरि + तप + णिच + णिनि कर्त्रारि साधुकारिख = परितापिन agoniser. पद्यंति परितापिन, सुपसुपा। Pred to विषया। विषय leads men to ruin both physically and mentally (see Expl), Also comp.

''ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः सङ्गसेषूपनायते । सङ्गात् सञ्जायते काम कामात् कोधोऽभिजायते ॥ कोधारः भवति समोष्ठः स्मोडात् स्मृतिविश्वमः । स्मृतिश्वंत्रात् दुखिनायो बुखिनायात् प्रयस्ति ॥'' Gita, II,

Also com—"मावाम्यवास्त्रकीत्तेय भागभापिनोऽनित्या" &c. Gita II. and 'श्रोभावा मध्यं यदनकौतत् सर्वेन्द्रियायांजरयन्ति तेजः। भिप सर्वेद्धोदित्मत्यमेव' Kaths I. 26. which means भोग चयस्यायी, इन्द्रियर् तेजनाय-कारो, भार् जीवन भत्य etc.

Voice. '''यौवनयौभि:.....गत्वरौभि:.....(भृयते)विषयै:.....रस्ये परितापिक्षः (भूयते)..... ।

विकाराताच्यु नीयम्

्रिष्ठः Deagh sends all—so Benunciation is good. अस्त्रकः प्रदेशस्याता जन्मिनः सन्ततापदः । देशि खाण्ये भवे भयो सुताबुश्चन्ति जनः ॥ १३॥

Prak.— মন্দ্রীলা ভবিত্তর (A qualified man strives after নাম — freedom). Has he nothing to do in this world ? হবি নাম্যু নাম ভবিত্তর (Because the world is to be shunned, hence this struggle for freedom with the good) Are we to shun this world? ভালাঘৰ, জন্মিল: ঘলনা আৰু নামান (In this world man suffers at every step, Over and above this, death suddenly puts are end to all his career. Thus everything in this world is miserable and uncertain. Therefore the world is to be shunned and man has to try for emancipation), 13

Prose,—सन्तरापद अन्तिन भन्तक. पर्यवस्थाता (भवति) — इति त्याच्ये भवे भव्योजन सुन्नौ छत्तिष्ठते । १६।

Eng —Death is the eliminator of a creature who is to meet constant perils, hence in this world which is to be forsaken, a good man tries for emancipation

· Beng—নিরম্ভর তৃ:ধবিশিষ্ট প্রাণীর প্রতিরোদ্ধা মৃত্যু (ব্র্থাং মৃত্যুই তৃ:ধযুক্ত প্রাণীর সব শেষ করিয়া থাকে)। এইতেতু ত্যাগবোগ্য পৃথিবীতে সাধুলোক মুক্তি বিষয়ে উত্তোগী হয়।

Expl -See Prak,

Wat or

.

Malli — पंनक इति। किन्न सम्मतापट सन्तता. प्रमवक्तिना पापर क्लिश यस्य तस्य 'किन्मन' प्राचिनः ['प्राची तु चितनो लग्मी' इत्यमर । बोन्नादिवात इति.1] 'प्रन्य तस्य , 'पर्योवस्थाता' प्रतिरोज्ञा । प्रथम तावत् किन्मनः जन्मद् वसेव दुस्तर , ततः जातस्य यौवनमपि सततं दुःखस्य प्रताय विषयुत्तान्नपाय तत पपि मृत्यु प्रस्त स्ति स. पर्य ''काक्रमांस ग्रनोष्टिष्टं दुगैन्यं किमिसं कुलम् । स्विक्षपक्ते सुरास्ति सव्यं तद्विप दुर्लभम् ॥'' इति न्यायात् इति भावः २ । इति एक्तदेतो. व्यायात् प्रति भावः २ । इति एक्तदेतो. व्यायात् प्रति भावः १ । इति एक्तदेतो स्वापि भ्रम्यते भवति भवति 'भव्यः' योग्यः जनः भवाद्य इति ग्रेवः ['भव्यं सुर्वे ग्रसी वापि भ्रम्यते स्ति निवातः ३] 'सुक्तावृतिकते सुन्ती सोचि एक्तिकते एक्त्रतो भवति [''एद्रोऽनूष्यं कर्मिया' इत्यावनिष्टम् १ ॥ १ १ ॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Amar says পাথী, ইবৰ সন্মী etc. are synonymous. শ্ৰি
after সন্মন্ comes because সন্ম is of the সমাহি class. 2. First a
creature's birth-miseries are inaccessible, of the born again,
the life being full of sorrow is like poisoned food, that too is
shadowed by Death, hence the whole compares with the
raying—"crow's flesh eaten by dogs, stench, full of worms,
cooked by a Mleehcha and drenched in wine, that too is
difficult to get". 3 Viswa says খন্য means, happiness, good
and also fit and future. যুৱ in the ক্ষ্মু বাম comes irregularly
by the rule 'মহান্য' (char). 4 মানান্ত্ৰ in ভ্ৰিত্তৰ comes by
the rule 'ভ্ৰা—' (char).

CHARCHA

- 1. भनत भन करोति इतिभन्त + णिच + जटति = भन्तयति ["तत् करोति तदाच छे" इति णिच्]। भन्तयतीतिभन्त + णिच + ज्जुल कर्त्त र = भन्तक: deabb Now. to भवति understood,
- 2, प्रयावस्थाता—परि+ भव + स्था + त्व कार्त रि प्रयावस्थाना lit, Obstructor, hence 'eliminator' = Killer Pred to भन्तक ।
- 3 जनिम.—जन्मन् birth तद्दास पद्ध इति जन्मन् + इनि जन्मिन् creature तद्ध। Malli says दिन after जन्मन comes, by the rule "बोह्यादिश्यय"। Thus अरणदेन has under 'यत इनिडमी', 'त्रष्ट इलनात् ब्रोहारिश्यय'। But in the नीह्यादि list of Kasika and Siddhanta-kaumudi we do not find जन्मन् there. So we rather propose to take इनि here in the sense of गर्हा (disregard). The rule is ''इन्होबता पंगर्ह्यात प्राणिख्यात् इति.''—and जन्मन् is प्राणिख्यात् रे And we propose not be restrict this rule to भकागन्त words only. Explain गर्हा in जन्मन् thus—A creature has to suffer by birth so its birth is discredited (गर्हित)। हारघोगे कर्मण (हो by the rule 'कर्म कर्मण). हाति'। Here the हात is द्या in पर्थवस्थाता।
- 4. सन्ततापद.—सन्तता (constant) भापद. भस्य, वहः तस्य। Qual. जन्मिन.। Man's life is full of constant miseries cp. "उत्पत्ति-सतामापद्गेता"—R VIII

- 5. इति—An चम्य implying देत (cause) here, See Malli
- 6. ब्याज्ये ब्याज कर्मीण ब्याज्य: (वर्णनीय:)। तिस्त्रन्। Qual. भवे। Why not ब्यज + ख्यत व्यायम् like सुज + ख्यत भोग्यम् 'Ans. The change of क to गाड prohibited here by the Varttika.—'ख्यति प्रतिष्ठे व्यजे: उपसंख्यानाम्'। Death is inevitable hence everything is चित्रज्ञ, so try for emancipation by conquering death, Comp 'युवेवधर्मगील' स्थात चित्रज्ञ' स्वस्तु जीवित्रमं'—Maha
- 7 भवे भवतीति भू+ चच् कत्तर्गर → भव is world (संसार)। तिसान्।
 चित्र चित्र ।
- 8. अन्य:—भवतीति भू + श्वत करोरि भन्य' good. Qual जन ।

 Here यत comes in the लर्ट वाच्य by the rule 'भन्यग्यप्रवचनीयोपस्थानीय जन्याप्रान्यापात्या वा' (these are irregularly formed in the लर्ट वाच्य)।
- 9. सुन्नी—सुच + निन भावे = सुन्नि । emancipation, तस्याम् । विषयाधि-करणे अमे ।
- ~10 चितिष्ठते—चर्+स्था+सटते strives Nom जन। Here चर्-स्था takes पासनीपट for here चर्च कर्म (rising) is not implied. The rule is 'चरोऽमूध्वकर्मणि'। The पासनीपट by this rule can take place only where striving is implied Comp 'चित्रित यहर्षेथो' &c—Sak तिष्ठति, सधी, स्थास्त्रति, प्रस्थात, प्रसास, प्रतिष्ठत etc
- 11. Voice—चन्तकेन पर्यावस्थाता (भूयते) ··· · । अत्योन जनेन खर्योग्रते ··· ।
 - 14. You are high minded; but your dress contradicts

चित्तवानिम कल्याणी यस्तां मतिक्पस्थिता। विक्षः केवलं वेषः सम्देहयति मे मनः॥ १४॥

Prak,—ল বিশাৰ দ্বি (you are high-minded), Whence this inference ? যা কাল্ডিয়াখানির: ভণন্থিরা (Because good idea

has dawned in your mind) Are you certain of your conviction?—केवलं विद्य: वेष: में सन: सन्दे इयति (Sometimes doubt comes in my mind, for you have your dress incompatible with your नवस्था]। 14

Prose - See Prok -- लं चित्रवानिस, यत् तां कल्याचीमति, उपस्थिता केवलं विकड वेव से मन: सन्दे इस्ति।

Eng.—You are high-minded, for good will has come on you, only your opposite dress fills my mind with doubt, 14,

Beng — তুমি উন্নতমনাং, কারণ তোমাতে সং ইচ্ছার উদর হইরাছে। কেবলমাত্র ভোষার বিফল্ধ বেষ (অর্থাৎ বোদ্ধার বেষ) আমাব মনকে সংশয়যুক্ত করিভেছে। ১৪।

Expl -See Prak.

Mallı —सम्प्रति प्रशंसापूर्वेक खाभिसिन्धं दर्शवति वित्तवान इति 1 'वित्तवान्' प्रश्नस्तित 'पासि' [प्रश्नसाधां मतुप्] कुत 'यतः' यत् 'लां कल्याणी' साध्योमितः स्वपिक्यता सङ्गता। किन्तु 'कैवलम' एक यथा तथा 'विद्वः' वेवः'म मन 'सन्दे इयित' सश्ययुक्तं करोति। यदा 'वेवः केवस्ं' वेष एक इत्यर्थः [''कैवल क्रत्स्ने एके च'', ''कैवल चावधारिते' इति स्मवापि शाखत 2]

Notes on Malli

1 Now by चित्रवान् &c.—he shows Arjuna's purpose by praising him first, 2 Saswata says in both the cases—केवल means 'all' and 'only', केवल also signifies 'certainty'.

CHARCHA

- र्वे चित्तवान्—चित्त mind. तत्प्रयसमित अस्य इति चित्त । वित्त । वित्त । सित्तवान् high-minded Qual त्वम् । Here मतुप (वतुप) is प्रश्न सायाम् । मतुप् is used in the following senses:—'भूमिनन्दाप्रश्नसासु नित्य भोगोऽतिशायने । सस्वी ऽस्तिनिवचायां भवन्ति मतुवाद्य' ॥।
- 2, असि—अस+साट सिप। Nom. त्वम् understood, अस्ति वसूव, अस्ति, असूत।

- 8. যুৱ—An অঅষ implying ইন্ন (cause). The idea for liberation (মৃদ্ধি) having come to you, you, are বিধাৰণ surely.
- 4. मति मन + ज्ञिन भाषे, मति lit, wish, hence determination भी, 'मितिर च्या' Manorama, Nom, to चपिस्रता।
- 5. उपस्थिता—उप+स्था+क वर्तार स्वियाम उपस्थिता come, Here कर्तार का comes by the rule गल्यां वर्म क्योड द्विष्य स्वरूपन वर्ष्ट कीयां तिस्पर्ध।"
- 6, विरुद्ध वि+ रूध+ क्ष कर्ता रिविर्ड opposite, contrasted, Qual, वेष: | Arjuna was engaged in नपः, but his dress was like that of a warrior (see sl 15-17) Hence the विरोध in वेष ।
- 7. कीवलम्—कीवल means here 'only', Adv Qual the निया in विकड: Or It denotes certainty (एवार्धे भन्यसम्)। Adv, Qual, सन्दे≱यति।
- √8 सन्दे इयति—सम्+दिइ + णिच लटति । Nom. वेष.।
- 9 Voloe चित्रवता भूयते ····कल्यास्या सत्या उपस्थितम् · · विरुद्ध न विषेच ···... सन्दे स्रोते ··।
- 15' You have worn armour—but ascetics wear barks only.

युयुत्सनिव कवचं किमीमुक्तमिटं त्वया। तपस्तिनो डिवमर्त केवलाजिनवल्कले ॥१५॥

Prak— किम् लया इटं कावचमामुक्तम् (I don't know why you have worn this armour). Armour! युव्तस्ना दव चासुक्तम (yes, you have all anomours with you like a warrior), I think you are not belligerent but an ascetic— हि तपस्तिन केवलाजिने एक से वसते (As an ascetic you should wear only deer skin and bark and not these armours) 15,

Pross.— किं लया युयुतसुना इव इटहूँक वचनासुक्तम् १ हि तपस्तिन केवसा किनवस्कति वसते (খাरयनि)। १५। Eng — Why have you put on this armour like one willing fight (i, e, like a warrior)? For ascetics wear only skin and bark (garment). 15.

Beng—কেন তুমি ধোদ্ধার ভাষ এই বর্ম পরিধান করিয়াছ? কারণ ভপস্বিরা ভ কেবল চর্ম ও বঙ্কল পরিধান করে। ১৫।

Expl.—See Park

Malli — विषविरोधमीव चाइ, युयुतस्विति। 'युयुतस्वा इव' यो हु सिच्छू ना इव 'त्वया' [युधे सद्यत्तान च प्रत्ययः] 'किस् इटं कवचं वर्षं 'धासुक्तस्' धार्षं तस्' तद कः विरोध इत्यत्न घाइ 1—'हि' यद्यात् 'तपस्विन कीवलाजिनवल्काले' कीवले एके कवचायसहचिरते इति यावत् ते च ते घाँ जनवल्काले च ["निनीति कीवलस्" इति ''विलिङ्गल कालत्स्वयो.'' इत्यसर 2] 'वसते' घाच्छादयन्ति। चात्र तपस्विन ते कवचधारण विक्र सिल्ययं 3॥

Notes on Mallı

1 What is the contrast there—on this he says दि dc. 2 Amara says, नेवल meaning निर्णीत is, neuter and it is विलिक्ष (depending on the word it qualifies) meaning 'single' and only 3 The cense is, wearing of armours is incompatible with you, ar ascetic.

CHARCHA

र्थ युग्तस्ता — योड्ड मिच्छ रिति युध + सन + उ कर्त्तरि = युवृत्स one willing to fight. तेन। उपमान of ल्या।

- 2. कवचम्-कवच armour (वमं)। तत्। उक्तकर्म of भासुक्तम्।
- 3 किम्—An भव्यय implying interrogation (प्रमा)।
- ✓ 4. भासुत्तम्—मा + सुच+त्र कर्भेष भासुत्तम् worn. Nom. तथा।
 Agrees with छत्रकर्मे 'कवचम'। भा-सुच means 'to wear' cf.

"वासुवतीनामरचं दितीयम्"—Raghu ; 'गावात् वाभरवात्वासुवा" Malavikagnimitram.

- ठ, तपस्थिन:—तपस् pénance. तदस्ति एवामिति तपस + विनि मलचें सपस्थितः asceties, Nom. to बसते।
 - ं6. वसते—वस पहादि+कट पन्ते , wear. वस्ते, वबसे. वसिकाने, पवसिष्ट ।
- 7. कैवसा etc कैवस only, भन्नित चुक्वादि भावणीत इति भन्न प्रति भन्नित कर्तर भनिनम् skin (भन्ने), of 'भन्नानिनं क्रोणितविन्दुवर्षं च"—Kum. भनिनय बस्कलस्, दन्द । केवसे भनिनवस्कले इति केवसानिनवस्कले, कमधा। Obj. of वसते। Here कैवस means 'only' (an adj). See Mall "कैवसे एकी, कवभायसङ्बदित इति यावन"।
 - 8 दि—An प्रव्यय meaning 'because See Mall: "दि यसात्।"
 - 9. Voice, त्वं युयुत्सरिव..... भासुक्तवान तपास्विम वस्यते।
 - Salvation and using bow etc are antagonistic प्रितिसी: किञ्च ते मुक्तिं नि म्पृहस्य कलेवरे । पहेषुषी धनुभोद्गे भूतानामनभिद्गहः ॥ १४ ॥

N. B -Slokas 16 and 17 form a complete sentence

Prak—महेनुधी भीमं धनु: (च) ने शम न समर्थयते (sl 17) (Your pair of quivers and this huge bow do not tally your self-restraint in penance) I may be revengeful—स्तानाम् धनसिंद्र इते (I know you have engaged yourself in penance to elevate and free yourself And you cannot entertain animosity towards other creatures). Are you sure of me—सृत्ति प्रपितसो. ते (Yes. I know fully well that you are desirous to attain salvation) Then quivers and bow are, for self-defence?—क खेवरे नि: स्पड्स ते (Again as an ascetic you have taken no notice and

care of your body. Your sole aim is salvation, thus if the body perishes in attaining this salvation you won't mind it. So I think taking of bow &c. is not for self-defence and does not befit you at all) 16.

Prose — किन्न सुन्तिं प्रित्न । (चत्रव) कलेवरे नि स्पृष्ट्य भूतानामनिभद्र, इ. ते महिष्यो भीम धनुः च (श्रम न समर्थयते) [SI, 17], 16,

Eng.—Moreover, this pair of quivers and this huge bow do not answer to this self-restraint of yours, desirous of salvation (hence) indifferent to the body and a non-molester of creatures as you are. 16.

Beng—অধিকন্ত মৃক্তি পাইতে ইচ্ছ ক অতএব শরীর সহস্কে স্পৃহাশৃত্য এবং প্রাণিগণের অহিংসক তুমি; তোমার এই বিশাল তৃণহর এবং
মহাদম তোমার শান্তির সমর্থন করে না (অর্থাৎ মহাদমু শান্তি মার্গাপ্রিত
তপন্থী তোমার শোভা পার না)।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli — प्रापत्सीरित 'किश्च सुक्ति' प्रिपत्सी ' प्राप्त, स् इच्छी : "सिनिमीमा—" इत्यादिना इसार्देश । "अत सीवीऽध्यासस्य" इति सभ्यासलीप 1] यत सुमुन्तलादेव 'क् लंबरे' प्ररीरे नि स्पृष्टस्य मतम्पृष्टस्य यत न यात्यरत्ताचे धनुर्धारण युक्तमित्यर्थः । न यपि परिष्टसाधिमत्याष्ट्र 2—'सूतानां जन्ता ["स्वादो जन्ती च सूतानि" इति वैजयनो । "क्षधदुष्टीक्पस्टयो कमे" इति कमें सज्ञायास्, "कटं कमें सी कृति" इति कक्ति (कमें सि) पष्टी] 'सनिसदृष्ट' यश्चि सकस्य ["सत्त्र्वय—" इत्यादिना किप् 4] 'ते' तव 'महेषुषी' महानिष्की 'भीम' वासजनकं 'धनु:' य 'न समध्यते यसम् 'इत्यत्तरेष यन्य । समध्यते इति वचनविपरिषाम कार्य 5 ॥१६

Notes on Mallı

1 In प्राप्त्रसी:, इस con es by the rule 'सनि' (char). The reduplication (प्रभास) elides by 'पन' (char). 2. The sense

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is, hence taking of bow is not proper for self-defence, neither for other's molestation—this he says, 3, Vaijayanti's says,—सृत means earth &c., and creature, सृत being the नरं of भिन्दुइ by the rule 'निषदुइ .', takes नर्भीय पष्ठी by the rule 'निष्ने नर्भयो:'। (Mallis कर्तार is a copyisst's slip here) 4 We have किए (in भनभिद्र इ:) by the rule 'सत्त्र विषदि भिद्धिद्विनीराना-सुप्यगैऽपि किए'। 5. The number in संस्थेयते is to be changed (into plural here, for दवनों and धनु are both Noms) (or—connect these with च understood then nom may also be singular)

CHARCHA

- 1. प्रियतसो प्र+पद + सन् उ कर्तर प्रियतस wishing to attain, तस्य। Qual ते। Here u becomes to (with इस added) by the rule "स्निमोमाप्तरभक्षभशक्षपतपदासच इस्' इस् is ordered in place of vowels of these roots (e, g, मो, सा, दा, धा रभ &c) when सन् follows. Then again the प्रभास (reduplication) of these roots elides by the rule 'पत्र लोगेऽध्यासस्य'।
 - 2. किञ्च—A compound प्रव्य of किम् + च meaning 'moreover.'
- √ ,3 मृत्तिम-Deriv in sl 13 Obj of प्रिपतसो.।
- 4. नि स्पृष्टस्य स्पृष्ट + घड भाडे निज्ञाम = म्पृष्टा desire, निर्मता स्पृष्टा अस्य, वष्टु by the Varttika 'प्रादिस्यो धातुजस्य वाच्य वा चोत्तरपदलीप'। तस्य। Qual. ते। You are सुसृत्त, hence naturally you have no भाया on your body. Hence धतुर्धारच is not for self-guard even
 - 5. क्लीवरे-क्लीवर body, तस्मिन्। विषयाधिकरण अभी।
- 6, महेनुधी—इवन घीयले घायाम् इति इनु + धा + कि घिकरणे इनुधि, quiver (त्य)। The base may also be derived like मित। महत्यौ इनुधी, कमंघा—। Nom, to स ध्यति (el, 17) Refers to the pair of घचायत्य Arjun had, of, 'धनुगोख्डोबनादाय तथाच्या महेनुषो' Mahabharata.

- /, भीम चतु: Refers to the नास्त्रोव of Arjnna. It is 'called भीम for its sight strikes awe in an enemy. See Maili 'भीमं वास्त्रनकम'। Nom. to समर्थयते।
- 8. भूतानाम् भू + क्र कार्तीर भूत creature, तेवान्। कर्माण वष्ठी by the rule 'कर्ट कर्भणी कृति।' The क्रन् 18 in प्रनाभद्र इ:। Malli's कर्तीर्शिष a slip for कर्मणि।
- 9 चनिभद्द चनिभद्र चार्तीत चिम + द्र ह + किए कर्तार चिमद्र हु molester, न चिमद्र ट or घिभद्र हात चनिभद्र or घक्त, नजतत्। तथा।

 Decline— भुक्-भुट, दुही, दृह. दुहम, दुही दृहा, भुग ध्याम, भुन्न, भुटतम्। Here दृह is preceded by उपमर्ग, hence its कर्म does not take धर्मी (compare the rules 'क्षधद्र हेच्चीम्थायाना य प्रति कोप ' and 'क्षधद्र होच्चिम्थायाना य प्रति कोप ' and 'क्षधद्र होच्चिम्थायान कर्म']। As an ascetic Arjuna can not be a molester of creatures. Thus his bow & did not be fit him,
 - IO Voice ... महिष्धिशाम भौमेन धनुषा श्रम न समर्थात ।
 - 17 Your sword also does not support penance

भयद्वरः प्राणस्रतां सृत्योर्भु ज दवापरः । प्रामस्तव तपःस्थस्य न ममर्थयते प्रमम् ॥ १० ॥

Park,—What more of Arjuna? तव पति. यस व समय्यते (Moreover your sword too does not bespeak of your self-restraint). I may not be an ascetic—नप स्थस्य तव पति (Remember you are constantly engaged in penance, hence sword a proper weapon of a warrior does not befit you). The sword is the sign of my प्रतियत्न—सत्यो पपर सुत्र देव प्राणस्ता सयद्वर. (As an emblem you may take an ordinary sword, but this present

किराताक क्रीक्रम्

one is like death itself and awe-inspiring; thus it goes against the benignity of a sage. So I doubt, your penance is not for all 17.

् Prose. — नत्वी: चपर शुन इव प्राणचतां मयद्वर: चितः तप:श्यस्य तव शर्म न -समग्रैयते । १०

Eng.—This sword, like the second hand of Death and awe-inspiring to animals, does not support your self-restraint engaged in penance as you are 17.

Exps.—One engaged in penauce must not take terrible weapons. Sword and salvation cannot go together. Hence I think your व्यवस्था is not for नीच ।

Malli,—भयदर इति तथा 'म्रखो' अपर भुज इव प्राणस्तां' प्राणिनाम, भय करोति इति 'भयद्दरः' ["मेचिष्णं भयेषु क्रक.'' (इति) खचप्रत्ययः । "भक्षिं वट्ट—" इत्यादिना सुमागमः 1] 'चित्रः' खड़. 'तपः च्यस्य' तपित तिष्ठति इति तपः स्थः, तपः चरन् इत्यथे ["सुपि स्थं" इति क प्रत्ययः 2] तस्य 'तव, यसं' ग्रान्ति 'न समर्थयते' न समावयित । 'किं यानस्य गस्ते व' इतिभावः ॥ १०॥

Notes on Maili.

 क takes खच by the rule "मेचति" (char), then सुन् comes by the rule 'चविषेषन' (char).
 The affix क after स्था comes by the rule 'सुपि स्था'।

CHARCHA

1. भयकर: भी+ चच भावे भयम् fear, तत् कारीतीति भय+क् + स्वच कतेरि भयकर' awe-inspiring. Qual. चिंछ । खच here comes by the rule 'मैचिकिसयेषु क्रजः' झ takes खच having मैच कृति and भय as उपपद। Then सुन् comes by the rule 'चवक्षियदननस्य सुन्' — सुन् 18 the augment after was, five and words ending in vowels, when an affix dropping & follows.

- 2. प्रायक्षताम्—प्राय meaning 'life is always masculine plural. प्रायान 'विस्ति इति प्राय ने स्तने किए प्रायक्षत: sustaining life i, e, oreature, तैषाम्। भेषे ६ष्ठो, being related to भयम् in भयक्षर:। 'सापेषले ६ए गमकलात् समासः'।
 - 3. भुज उपमान of चितः। A huge sword enough to cut all 19 compared to the hand of Death, hence also it was भगहर।
- 4, तप स्थस्य—तपांच तिष्ठति दित तपम् + स्था + क कर्तर तप स्था remaining in penance. तस्य। Qual तव। You are तप स्था, hence प्रसि

 doee not befit you
 - √ 5. मनधंबते—सन् + पर्ध + णिच (चुरादि) खट ते = सनधंबते supports, Nom. प्रसि: पर्धियाने, पार्च धत. पर्ध्यायके etc
 - 6. शमन्—शम 18 self-restraint, See canto I, Sl. 42 तम्। Obj. of समवेयते।
 - 7. Voice—' भयसरेगाः चपरेगा भुनिन इव असिना शम समध्येते ।।
 - 18. You desire victory—There's a great difference between ascetics and weapons.

जयमद्रभवान् नृनमरातिष्वभिन्नाष्ठकः। क्रोधनस्य चमावन्तः सायुधं स तपोधनाः॥ १८॥

Prak শ্বনবাৰ বুলনমিলাম্বন. (From this dress of yours, I think you are desirous of something). What thing do you mean?—খবানিমু লয়দমিলাম্বন (You desire victory over your enmies, Hence you practise penance with a warrior's dress on). Your surmise may go amiss—ক্ষীশ্বন্ধ শাস্ত্ৰ ক, খনাবন:

विषेचना: क (I believe I am right. You cannot be desirous of salvation. For weakcons the emblem of war, cannot be found with the forgiving sages) 18.

् Prose.— चत्रभवान् नूनम् चरातिषु जयम् चभिलाषकः.। कीधलकः चायुघ कः,
चभावन्यः तपाधनाः सः। १८ ।

Eng —Your honour is surely desirous of victory over your enemies. Wherein lies weapon, the sign of wrath, and wherein lies forgiving sages 18

Beng—তৃমি নিশ্চয়ই শত্রুর উপর জয় অভিনাষ করিতেচ। বাগেব চিহ্ন শাস্ত্রই বা কোথায়, আর ক্ষমাশীল তপোধন মৃনিই বা কোথায় (অর্থাৎ এ উভয়েব একত্র সমাবেশ সন্তব হয় না)। ১৮।

Expl. All these weapons in you show your vindictive nature. But on the other hand you practise penance So I think that your तपचर्यों is to gain victory over a powerful enemy. No amount of straining can establish the compatibility of wrath and self restraint (Also see notes on malli

Mali!.—ननु चयानात्य किं तपसा इत्याचहुर, जप्रार्थमित चाह् ! — नयि त — 'चवभवान' पूज्य द्रश्यधं ['इतराध्योऽपि हास्र ने' इति प्रथायं प्राग्दिशोय वल प्रत्यय । सुपसुपा इति समास. । "विषु तवभवान पृज्यस्त्रेव चवमवानि'' इति यादव.2] 'चरातिषु' यवषु विषये 'जयम् चभिलाण्का' जयमिक्कः ["खपपतं —'' इत्यादिना क्वज प्रत्यय । ''न लोक ''इत्यादिना चक्ठोप्रतिषेध 3] 'ननम्' इति नियर्थ ["नूनं तर्कोऽपि निषये' इत्यमर] 'क्रोधलका' क्रोधण्य का कापस्य किंद्र म 'बायुध क्का', 'चमावना.' यात्याः 'तपोधनाः क्का' । क्रोधणाग्यो विरोधात सन्वाय्ययो प्रस्त्र तपसी: चिप एकव चसक्कतेय, प्रस्त्रिण ते तपी नयार्थ, न तु मोचार्थमिति निषय दर्थां दे॥ १६॥

Notes on Mallı

1. 'What is the use of penance of one not restrained'

apprehending this, he says. 2. बचा म स्वस्थान् in the sense of श्वा comes by the rule "देवराध्योऽपि" (char). The samasa is सुप्तपा। Yadava says, तवस्थान् as well as स्वस्थान् meaning 'honourable' is used in all the genders. (N, B—There are two rules in पाणिन, e. g., "प्राक्टियो विभक्ति" (5 3 1) and "दिक्ष्यस्था सम्भेषस्थाध्या दिग्रदेशकाखेष्यकाति." (5 -3 - 27). The affixes वर्ष, दा &c, that occour between these two are called प्राव्दिश्य क्षित्रहा. Hence Malli says प्राव्दिश्या क्ष्यास्था । 3. स्वस्थ in स्थासाय क्ष्यास्था । 3. स्वस्थ in स्थासाय oomes by the rule "ल्यपत" (char). स्वद्योगा वष्टो (in स्थासा) is barred by the rule 'क्ष्योक—" (char). 4. Wrath and restraint being contrasted and their effects weapon and penance too being contrasted in one, the inevitable conclusion is that armoured as you are, your penance is for victory and not for salvation.

CHARCHA.

- 1. जयम्—जि + भच भावे जय victory, तम्। Obj. of प्रभिलाषु त.। In भाभलाषु त with have जान् (उक्का) and जयम् ought to have taken जद्योगा कर्मण पष्ठो , but the rule "न जोकान्ययनिष्ठाख्यायेदनाम्" [—पष्ठो is barred in connection with ल (यह. भानच &c), उ उक्का, प्रयय क्षत, ता, कावतु खल्यं affixes and हन्] bars this षष्ठो, for we have सक्का, here.
- 2. चनभवान् एतर् + स्(१मा) + क्ष = चन (1 e. एव)। भा + उत्तु = भवत् (you). Fem, is भवती। There is another भवत् with भू + जल, but the Fem in that case is भवनी। चन भवान् इति चनभवान् स्पत्पा, some wishe to name it नर्भवा as well The compound implies honour. See Malli, Nome to नरित understood.

K R. - Kirat. 4.

- 3. जनम-An चव्य implying 'certainty' (निसय)।
- . 4. चरातिवु · · चराति enemy. तेषु । विवयाचिकरणे अमौ ।
- 5, चिमलाइक: चिमलिवतुं श्रीतमस्य इति चिम नव + एकञ कर्ता र चिमलाइक: Willing. Pred, to भवान। The rule for एकञ is "लव पद्रप्दस्थाभूहवहनकनगमस्य एकज्"। In this sense we do not get चिनि by "सुष्यजाती—" for by the maxim "ताच्छोलिकेषु वासक्पविधि नंचित" (Bhashya) the rule 'लवरत —' should bar the application of "सुष्य—"। For a similar use of चिमजाबुक, of "गुडमनुचिनभगो इमिनुष्यनः—" Sisu.
 - र्व. को धलाचा—को यस्य लाचा (चिक्रम्); इतत्। Qual. पाय्धम्।
- ✓ 7 चमावना.—चमा 18 here व्यक्ति । सा चित्त एवामिति चमा+वतुप (मत्वक्रीय)—चमावना: । Qual. तपोधना ।
- 8. तपीधना'—नप एव धनामेषाम्, वहु । तपीधनाः ascetics. Nom.
- 9. क पायुषं (भवति), तपोधना क (भवनि)—The two repeated there show the incongruity of the two statements, Malli elsewhere says "दी क्यन्दी महदन्तर" स्वयतः"। There is a great difference between the two. Bharavi repeats this idea, of, "क क्यांग क च विस्तिपयः" Kirat VI sl 44, see canto I, sl 6 also
- 19 Voice चवसरता · चिमलाप्केन सूरते .. क्रोधखन्मणा चायुधेन सूत्रते ... चनावरिम: तपीधनै: (सूर्यते)।
- 19. Emarcipating rites with slaugh er in view is faulty.
 य: करोति वधोदकी निःश्रेयसकरीः क्रियाः |
 क्लानिदोविक्किटः स्वक्ताः स मृतः पङ्गयत्वयः ॥ १८॥

Prak.—सृद: स चप: पक्ष्यति (That fool makes the water muddy), If the water is already so—सच्छा: न्यानिहोबिच्द: चप: (No: He renders pure and thirst-quenching water muddy). Of what fool are you speaking?—य निशेधसकरी: क्रिया: वधीदकी: करोति [I am speaking of that foolish person who performs religious works with molestation in view. In fact penance for the sake of revenge detroys all the effects of good deeds. This is just like defiling pure water) 19,

Prose — य नि:श्रेयसकरी:किया वधीदर्का: करोति, स सूढ ग्लानिदीविष्क्रहः - खक्का भप पद्मवित । १८ ।

Eng.—That fool renders clear and thirst—allaying water muddy who performs deeds leading to salvation, having a view of molestation.

Beng—বে ব্যক্তি মুক্তিদায়ক তপোদানাদি ক্রিয়া হিংসার উদ্দেশে করে, সে মৃচ, পিপাদানাশক নির্মল জলকে শঙ্কযুক্ত করে।

Expl.—Penance with a view to revenge should never be done. In that case the good effects of penance do not accrue, rather evil results follow. In other words, this is like defiling good drinking water. 19.

Malli.—तपस नवार्थते दोषभाष य प्रति1—य पुनान् निश्चतं श्रेय. नि.श्रयसं सुक्ति. [''बचतुर—'' दत्यादिना समःसान्तिनियातः। 'सुक्ति. कैवल्यिनिव्यायनि.श्र यसास्तम्' प्रत्यमर 2] नि:श्रेयस कुर्व्योत्त प्रति 'नि.श्रेयसकरोः' नि:श्रेयसक्षनृन् प्रत्यर्थ [''क्राओ हेतुताक्कील्यानुकील्येषु'' द्रित हेत्वर्थे ट-प्रत्ययः। टिलान् क्षीप]
'क्रिया.' तपोदानादिकमः श्रि 'वधौदकाः' हिसाफलकाः करोति [''उदके फलसुक्तरम्''
प्रत्यमर: 4] प्रतप्त 'मृदः स ' पुमान्, म्लानिः एव दोवः, तं हिन्दन्ति इति 'मृजानिदोषक्तिदः पिपासाद्यादिकी. [क्रिप] 'सक्काः' निर्मेखाः 'पप पद्यिति' पद्यत्तोः
करोति [''व्याविष्टवद्वसावे विकाताक्षकं' दित सतुषः चुकः 5] महाफलसाधनस्य तपसः

तुष्पद्धः विनियोगः साष्ट्रान्तः पञ्च सङ्ग्यस्य में जावद्दतिः गिष्टं तः इत्ववं:6] [प्रकः विभावः विभावः विभावः प्रकारका विभावः प्रकारका विभावः विभावः

Notes on Malli

1, He enumerates the faults of penance with victory in view, by s etc. 2. नि:श्रेयस is irregularly formed by "भवत्र-" (char), IAmara savs मित्र, कैंबल्स, निर्वाण, निश्चेयप and पत्त are synonymous. 3. The affix ट (in नि'में यसकरी') to denote 'cause' comes by the rule "काजो हेतुना क्हील्यानु लॉक्येषु" (क in the sense हेतु, ताकीत्य etc. takes the affix ट)। As the affix drops ट hence डीप comes in the feminine (by the rule 'হিত্তাখ্ল,--'')। 4 Amara save चटके means future results'. 5. The नतुप. (in पहचती) elides by the maxim 'aifavaguia'-' (fat after words comes to denote धालयं ; then the word drops विन, मतुप &e. as when the affix we follows (char), 6. The sense is the wise depreciates application of penance leading to great good, on insignificant things, as like defiling pure water. 7, Here the figure is निदर्भेना from the meaning of a sentence for in the making penance with molestation in view is like rendering the water auddy"-another meaning being attached the idea of विवापतिदिक्त comes and there is connection with an impossible fact.

CHARCHA

 नरोति— ज + चट ति। Nom. य. [चकार चक्रो, करिव्यति ते चकरोत्- चकुदत्, चकार्योत्- चक्रते]।

- 2, बचोदकां:—इन + चप साथे वधः destruction. चदके result. See Malli 'उदके फलसुत्तरम्'। वधः उदके यासाम ; वह । Pred. to किया । Religious works to g in evil motives is not good,
- 3. नि येयस &o निषित' क्ये इति नि.येयसम् salvation, वर्मधा—। The word is irregularly formed with समासान (घ) added by the rule "बचतुर विचतुर-सचतुर-स्त्रीप स-धन्यजुह स्वक्षसास-वादानस-प्रचित्तृ वः नि येयस स्वत्र वचतुर-सचतुर-स्त्रीप स-धन्यजुह स्वक्षसास-वादानस-प्रचित्तृ वः नि येयस स्वत्र वचतुर-सचतुर-स्त्रीप स-धन्यप्र-गोष्ठवाः'। नि येयस कुवैन्तीति नि येयस + क्र + ट + क्रोप = निःयेयसकरी ।, e, ousing salvation. Qual. क्रिया:। By नि:येयसकरी क्रिया is meant तप दान &o, that give salvation (नि.येयस) step by step! For gram. See Malli
- 4. ग्लानिदोष &c ग्लानि एव दोष इति ग्लानिदोष, (here पिपासा) करंथा—। तं किन्दिन्त इति ग्लानिदोष+किद + किप कर्त दि = ग्लानिदोषिकद destroying thirst, Qual अप:। The epithet may also apply to नि श्रेयसकरी क्षिया for such works detroys our evil of birth &c. (ग्लानिदोष)। Contrue thus—य नि श्रेयसकरी (चतएव) ग्लानिदोषिकद किया, वधीदको करोति &c.
- .5. मूट मूड + क्त कर रि = मूट fool. The alt, form is सुन्धः।
 Adj. Qual सः Or Nom. to पद्म्यति For of सं aud सूट either
 may be taken as nom.
- 6 पद्म्यति—पद् mud. तदस्त पात्ताम इति पद्म + वतुप = पद्भवती muddy. पद्मवती: करोति इति पद्भवत + णिच = पक्ष + णिच जटति पंक्रयति renders muddy. Here the वतुप of पक्षवत् elides when णिच, follows by the गणपूत्र "प्रातिपद्कात् धालवें वहुलिनिष्टवद्य"। See Malli also and notes thereon,
 - 7. Voice—येम...क्रियन्ते · सूटं न तन....प कान्ते ।

1

20. Dont entertain the idea of wealth and wish—They destroy knowledge.

मूनं दोषस्य हिंसादेरर्धकामी स्रं मा पुषः। तो हि तत्त्वाववोधस्य दुवृच्छे द।वुपद्ववो॥ २०॥

Park— पर्यकानी मा खपुष: [Money and desire should not be sought after], What's the harm? हिसाई: दोषय मुखं पर्यकामी (These two are the primary causes of malice, envy &c) Any more of these? ती कषावशेषय दृष्क दी स्पप्नशे (Again money and desire stand in the way of true knowledge, If once the idea of money and desire take a deep hold in our mind, we can not efface this, and it ruins all our discrimination) 20,

Prose.— हिं सार्ट: दोषस्य मृत्यम् पर्यकामी मा स्न पुत्र. । हि ती तत्त्वाववीधस्य स्वयक्ते हो चप्रवी ।

Eng. Do not seek after money and desire, the root of evil, like malice etc. For these two are ineradicable obstacles towards enlightenment of knowledge,

Beng—হিংনাদি নীচগুণের ম্লকারণ অর্থ ও কামের পুষ্টিগাধন (অর্থাৎ নিয়ত আশা আকাজ্জা) করিও না। কারণ এই হুইটা তত্তপ্রানের অন্তরের বটে।

Expl.—Man cannot but commit sins and crimes when hunting after wealth and trying to have his desires fulfilled. Thus this pursuit after wealth and wish, naturally destroys advent of knowledge in our mind,

Malli.—ननु वर्धकानयोः विष मोजवन् पुरुषाथलान् तपसः तदर्थरवे को दोष ने तब वाह मूलम् इति 1—'हिंसादैः [इति तदगुणसंविद्यानो बहुवीहि.। वादिशस्तान् वस्तत्वायदौनां संबहः 2] 'दोवस्य' वनगुणसं मूल' कारणभूतौ ["स्त्रीकामो धनकानस किंन कुवैन्ति पातकम् '" इति भाव 3] 'वर्धकामी मा स्वपुष.' निस्पिश्च विद्या वि

'हि' सकात् 'ती' पर्धकासी 'कत्त्वावनीधक्त' कत्त्वज्ञानस्य, नोचसाधनस्य दति जेवः, 'दुवक्कदी' दुर्वारी 'छपप्रवी' हिसादिप्रवर्षं कलात् प्रकत्नी । पतः पुरुषायपरिपत्त्रिनी एती, न पुरुषायाँ दल्लयं 5 ॥ २०॥

Notes on Malla.

1. 'Wealth and wish like emancipation are aims of men' so what is the harm if penance has these aims—on this he says— मूलन &c. 2. हिंसाई: is a case of तरगुणस विज्ञान बड़बीहि। (N. B.—वड़बीहि।s of 2 kinds—(1) तरगुणस विज्ञान where the thing referred to by the samasa as well as its constituents are syntactically connected with the विद्या, e, g, लालकप्तानाम, हिसाई. मूल भवति &c. (11) चतरगुणसंविज्ञान where the thing referred to by the samasa and its constituents are not connected with the क्रिया e, g इष्टमसूद्रमानय]. 3. The sense is what sin is not comitted by those who desire women and wealth. 4. लुज here is used by the rule ''खोत्तरे—" (char). Then घड़ in लुज comes by the rule ''युवादि—'' (char). 5. The idea is, hence these are not objects of desires, but these are obstacles in the way of men's highest desire.

CHAROHA

1, मूलम्—मूल meanin; 'roct' is neuter, विभेग of भर्यकामी।
''[मुदेशोह्या खिड्डवचनेषुन तक्ता'' इति मृलग्रन्दस्य कलीवैकलम्।

2. डि'सारे.—डिसा malice. सा भारि प्रश्वति कस वहु। तस्य। Qual दोषस्य। By भारि is meant falsehood, theft &c. "बारिकस्यात् कस्त-सेवारीनां संबद्धाः"—Malii

3 भर्षकामी— भर्षय काभय भर्षकामी, यन ा कामार्थी is also correct by the varttika "पर्मादिष्यनियम!"। In compounds like धर्मार्थ &c. there is no restriction of पूर्व दिन्दानियात। Obj. of पुष:।

- 4. पुत्र:—पुत्र दिवादि)+ सुङ स । Nom, लम् । सुङ for all tenses

 4s used in connection with मारू by the rule "माङिस्स ।" चहातम

 of सुरू then is prohibited by "न माङ बोगे। Again this सुङ is

 optional here for स follows माङ, the rule being "स्रोत्तरे लड़ स्"।

 Here चङ in सुरू of (दिवादि) पुत्रादि roots &c. comes by the rule

 'पुत्रादिस नाहिस्हित: प्रस्थेपदेसुं'। [पुत्राति, पुरोप, सपुत्रम्]। Com—

 'के स्थं मा स्थाम ' Gita II eto
 - 5. ती-Refers to परंकामी। Nom to भवत understood.
- 6. तत्ताव &o-षव + ভূধ + ভগ भावे = षश्वोध: enlightenment, advent. तत्त्व is essential i. e., essential knowledge (মানतत्त्व)। বাস্তু অবৰীয় (বন্। নহা! মুট ঘষ্টা, related to उपप्रती।
- 7. दुबच्छे दो—दु खेन चच्छितीत इति दुर + छद्र + छ्छ्द + छ्छ् न सभीण = दुबच्छे दी difficult to eradicate Qual, चपप्रती। Desire for wealth is an insurmountable bar to knowledge
- ✓ 8. चपप्रकी—उप+प्र,+पप्भावे=चप्रव obstacle ती। Pred
- 9. Voice—' पोषि (लग)तास्याम्.....दुरुक्टे दास्याम् चपद्रवास्याम् (सूयते)।
- 10 Remark पर्ण, काम, धर्म and मोच are together called चतुर्वेगे। Hence as factors of चतुर्वेगे, पर्य and काम should be sought after in proper time. In other words, first virtuously earn money after qualifying yourself, then by money have your desires fulfilled. Then being वासनाय्य practise तपस् &o; finally धर्म (1, e, तपस्, दान &o,) being properly followed मोच will come. Thus in gaining चतुर्वेगे we have to follow this order in good faith and should not do तपस्यो for some vindictive motive. This is the teaching uttered by Indra to Arjuna. Also comp.—"बाहत जानमेतिन क्वाम इपेब क्वाम जान विकान नायनम" Gita.

#21. Acquisition of wealth through oppression is dangerous

चिमिट्रोहेण भूतानामर्जयन् गत्वरीः विवः। उदन्यानिव सिन्ध्नामापटामिति पात्रताम्॥ २१॥

Prak.— লৰ সাবহান বাৰমান বি (People become the root pot for perils to come in) How so? গৰাব সিয় মজন্ব (People become so by earning worthless wealth) Wealth is necessary for livelihood— সুনানান মজিয়াইল মজন্ব (I know that, it is good to earn by virtuous and honest path but earning by oppressing others leads us to evils) How is that like?—অহাল বিশ্বান হব (All the rivers flow to the sea; thus the sea is the only receptable of all rivers, similarly men who earn in evil ways become the receptacle of all perils), 21.

Prose.—भृतानाम् चभिद्रोहेण गलरोः त्रिय चर्जयन् जनः सदन्वान् (ससुद्रः) सिन्धून'म् (नदोनाम) इब घापदा पावताम् एति ॥ २१ ॥

Eng.—People, earning unsteady wealth by oppressing creatures become the receptacle of dangers as the sea is that of rivers. 21

*Beng — প্রাণিগণের হিংসা ও দ্বেষ করিয়া অন্থির বিত্ত উপার্জন করিয়া লোক, সমুত্র দ্বেমন নদীসমূহের আধার হয় সেইরূপ বিপদেব আধার হইয়া থাকে।

Expl-See Park.

Malli.— मुक्तिप्रतिवश्वकतात चपुरुषाधौँ घर्यकामी इति उक्तम्। तव चथस्य दु खैकिनिदानत्वात् चापः चपुरुषायंत्रम् इति पञ्चिमः प्रपञ्चयति, — चिमदोहचेति 1 — 'भूतानाम् चिमदोहेच्य' हिंसया 'मत्वरीः' चिन्छिराः 'त्रिय' सम्पद 'चर्ज्यन्' जनः, उदक्तमित चव इति 'उदन्वान्' उदि [''उदन्वान्दधौ च ' इति निपातनात् साध् 2] ''सिश्च्नां' नदीनामिव 'चापदो पावतां' मुखलम् 'प्रति'॥ २३॥

Notes on Maili.

1. It is said that wealth and wish are not real objects of men, for these obstruct emancipation. He shows by the five slokas মনিরাইৰ &c. that of these, wealth also being the main cause of misery, is not man's aim 2. ভহলান is irregularly formed by the rule "ভহনান—" (char)

CHARCHA.

- 1, प्रसिद्रोहिय-प्रसि+द्रृह+चल भावे प्रसिद्रोहः malice, तैन। अरचे स्था।
- 💟 2. भूगनाम · लद्योग कर्मण षष्ठी। The क्रत is in प्रभिद्रोह ।
- √3 षजंयन्—षर्ज + णिच + लट' स्थाने बट = पर्जंयन् earning, Qual-जन:। Here we have हेती बट by 'लच्चपहेच्ची: क्रियाया:।
 - 4. गलरी:-Deriv. sl. 12. Qual, श्रिय: ।
- 5, সিয়'—মী here means 'wealth' (सम्बद्ध), না'। Obj. of মান্ত Deriv of মী in all Canto I.
- 6. उदनान् उदक्ष सि प्रस्य इति उदक + बतुप = उदनान् sea, The proper form would have been उदक्ष वान्। But उदनान् is irregularly formed when meaning a sea and a संज्ञा of some que, the rule being 'उदस्य न उदधी च'। उपमान of जन।
- 7, सिस्नाम—सिस्नां जनदी (river); तेवाम or तासास्। भेषे वस्री। उपमान of भाषदाम्। As all rivers flow into the sea, so all perils flow unto one, earning money by evil ways
- ि १. पति— इ (गती घटादि) खटति। Nom जन । [दयाय, ऐत्, चग्रात पव्यति]।
- र्४ 9 पावताम्—पावस्थभाव इति पाव + तत्त्व = पावता reloeptacle. तान्। Objot पति।
 - 10. Voico... पर्जेयता जनेन चदत्वता "पावना ईयते......

22. Wealth is sorrowful.

या गम्याः स्त्सन्नायानां यासु खेदो भयं यतः । तासां किं यसदुःखाय विपदामिव सम्मदाम् ॥ २२ ॥

Prak—तावां सन्यदां कि यत न दृखाय (Everything of wealth produces sorrow) How is that like? विषदान् इव (wealth is exactly like misery—both producing sorrow). I do not understand well—या सन्दश्चानां नन्या. (Compare the points—wealth can be gained by those having helping hands, similarly misery can be tided over by those having assistants). Any other similarity—यानु खेद (In wealth there is suffering; imagine the pain in earning, securing and losing money. And misery itself is painful) Is that all?—यतः स्वम् (In wealth there is fear of theit, quarrel &c. In misery (विषद) fear is always present. Hence wealth (सन्पद) like misery (विषद) :s ever painful and fearful to men) 22.

Prose. - या: सत्सदायानां गम्या', यासु खेद:. यत: भयम्, विपदाम् दव तासां सस्यदां किं यत द खाय न (अवति) !

Eng—Of wealth like misery which is to be acquired by good help, in which there is dejection and where there is fear, what thing is not there that is not conductive of sorrow 22.

Beng—যাহা সংসহায়ক তৃঁক প্রাণ্য, যাহাতে থেদ আছে এবং যাহা হইতে ভয় হয় বিপদের স্থায় সেই সম্পদের কি না আছে যাহা ত থেক কারণ না হয়।

Expl--See Prak

Malli.—भाषत्पावताम् एव व्यवित्त या शति—'या' सम्पदः 'सत्स हायानां' विद्य मानसाधनानामेव पुंसां 'गन्या.' प्राप्या., विषदः अपि सत्स हायानां गन्याः निस्तोर्थाः इत्सर्थः ['कायानां कर्तर व'' शति वष्ठोऽ] 'यास' सतीव् 'खेदः' रचवादित्रोधः, ्वियतसु खतः एवं दिति विश्वेषः, 'बतः सामःश्चिष्यः 'बस्तृ' चनेवानचैन चलात् इति मानः। विमहम्बस् खद्यत्य एवं दित सानः। किः वश्वनः—'विग्रहानिव तासां सम्पर्धा सम्य सम्पर्धा सम्पर्

Notes on Malli.

1. The sense is peril too is to be overcome by good help, (N. B.—Our poet makes both सम्बद and विषद as painful. Malli, well shows how both are painful. See also Prak,)
2. सन्धरायानाम् has कत्तृ यहो by the rule "ज्ञयान!—" (char) 3.

It is said there is difficulty in earning money, in securing it and in its loss and expenditure, so fie to money the cause of sorrow. 4, Here in the last clause ['यत् न दु:खाय] there is यत् and it does not refer to तद of the subsequent clause [तासम् क्यू &c). All this is explained in Kavya-Praka. (See also our notes on 'त' in Kirat 1 sl. 30).

CHARCHA.

- 1. गव्या:—गम + यत् कर्मण गव्या to be got. Here गम 18 पाप्तार्थ, of ''गव्यवां: प्राप्तार्थयं' । Pred to या । It is true सम्पद cannot be got without सहाय, of. ''महोदयानामपि सङ्घातिता सहायसाध्या प्रदिशन्ति निहय 'Kirat XIV 8! 44, And विपद 18 tided over 1f we have सत्तरहाय। Here गव्य 18 चितकत्व।
- 2. सन् &o सङ चयते गच्छति इति सङ+ चय+ चच् तार्शेद सङ्गधः help. सन् सङ्गय; good help; कार्भधा। तेवान्। तार्गेद वटो by the

rule "क्रत्याना करोरि वा" (the चनुस्त कर्ता of ज्ञस्त affixes optionally takes वडी)। Thus सन्धदायै: is also correct.

- 3. यसि—विवयधिकारकेशनो। Or भावे श्रमी। See Malli "यासः सतीव।"
- 4. वर: यद + कवि (५मी) + तिव खार्चे = यत: from which. ''भी बार्थानां भयहेत." इति चनादाने ५ मी।
 - 5. विम-सामान्य सपु सवाम्। Nom. पश्चि to understood.
- 6 यत्— उत्तरवाकागतले नीपादानात् तच्छन्दोपादनं नापेचते। Nom. to भवति understood. See Notes on Malli.
 - 7. दु:खाय-सम्प्रदाने धर्वी by the varttika "क्वपि सन्पदानाने च'।
- 8. विपदाम, सन्पदाम्—Both are compared here so for as their painfulness etc. are concerned. See Park and Malli.
- 9 Voice—याभि. गम्याभि (भूयते) ... खेरिन ... भयते) भूयते).. केन न

23 Enjoyments lead to Danger.

रुरासदानरीनुग्रान् भ्रतिर्विश्वासजन्मनः । भोगान् भोगानिवाहियानध्यास्त्रापद दुर्वंभा ॥ २३ ॥

Prak.—খাবন ন বুলিমা (Danger is easily available) Who easily fills in danger?— মানান্ অভিতান ন বুলিমা (He falls in perils who is engrossed in riches) I cannot follow you— বুবাহান মানান্ (I mean that those people are entangled in difficulties who give them up to vast amount of riches rarely to be met with in this world). How so?—বিশানকান: খন ব্যান্ কানান্ (Monied men ever hoard wealth. But then their amassed money become the cause of their discomfort. They cannot entrust anyone with the money and always thinking of this amassed sum they find no peace at all. In

किराताक् नीवम्



fact, the constant thought of money upsetes their mental peace). Any parallel ?—षादेशन् सोगान् पधास १४ (One standing on the hood of a snake easily falls in danger, similarly men hoarding wealth see peril everywhere). 23.

Prose.—दुरासदान् विश्वासनन्त्रनः धते खबान् घरीन् भोगान्, चाहेबान् भोगान् इव चध्यास्य चायन् दुर्खभा न (भवति)। २१।

Eng — Danger is not difficult to be got by him who stand on riches as on the reptile bood—riches hardly to be acquired and that are enemies of peace (or staisfaction) which is derivable from faith, 23.

Beng—সর্পের ফণার স্থায়, তৃত্থাপ্য এবং বিশাসকাত সন্তোষের বিনাশক ধনে রত থাকিলে (অর্থাৎ ধন সঞ্চয় করিতে থাকিলে) বিপদ্ তুর্ল ভ হয় না (অর্থাৎ সহক্ষেই বিপদ্ আনে)।

Expl.—Wealthy men connot confide their wealth with anyone, Thus their wealth destroy their mental peace and they find sorrow on all sides only for wealth. 23,

Malli.— किस दुरासदान्' दुष्पापान् 'विश्वासनन्त्रन.' विश्वासात् नन्त्र यस्याः तस्याः [जन्मान्तरपदत्वात् व्यक्षितरणो वहन्नोहि.1] 'सृते.' सन्तोषस्य 'उपान् चरीन्' [धानकस्य सर्वेत चनाश्वाससभावात् विकाधसुख्यभञ्जकान् इत्ययं 2] । सुन्यत्रे इति भोगान्' चनानि 'चाह्यान्' चहितु भवान् ['हितिकुच्चिकस्यविष्याद्याद्ये चर्"] 'भोगान्' फणान् इत ['भोगः सुखे धने चाहः चरोरफणगोरिं'' इति सभयवापि (१) विश्वः 4] 'बध्यास्य' चिष्टाय 'बापत्' विपत् न दुर्जंभा' । [''बाशीविषसुद्धितिव नेक्कत्तिव भोगिन पुनास वक्षात् चापदः चवस्तन्दन्ति इत्यथै: 5] ॥ २३॥

Notes on Malli

1' Here the বহুনীছি is অধিকংখ, for the word (বিস্বাধনন্মন:)
has কম final in it. 2, The sense is, natually of a rich man
having no confidence everywhere, money destroys their satis-

faction of faith. 3. তে after খতি comes by the rule 'ছবিস্থাবি—' (Malli). 4. Viswa says, মান means pleasure, wealth and the body and hood of a serpent [ভমবন্দি in Malli is meaningless and should be omitted.). 5 The idea is, danger forcibly tramples a person enjoying unwillingly even. like the hood of a serpent

CHARCHA

- I. दुरासदान्=दु खेन भासदाते रति दुस्+भा+स्द+खल कर्भण= दुरासदा. hardly to be got. तान्। Qual-भोगान्। Riches cannot be easily got and amassed
- 2. चरोन् चिर enemy. तान्। Pred to भोगान्। Money is an enemy to सनीय derivable from faith.
- 3. एन ए + जिन् = एति satisfaction (here). तथा। श्रेषे ∢ष्टो, related to घरौन्। In this sense of एति, cf. "नितन्तिनीनां स्थानादचे पृतिन्" Kirat VIII- sl. 3 It also means धेर्यं, cf. 'जन इन प्रतेषचाल जिल्हा' Ibid X. sl 23.
- 4. विश्वास &o,—वि+यस+घञ्भावे विश्वास: confidence. तस्यात् जन्म (उत्पत्ति) प्रस्याः, व्यक्षि वहः तस्या । Qual धृते. । Satisfaction is possible when we have confidence in all. (This is an instance of व्यक्षिकरणपद-वहुन्नोहि । see Malli and notes on it).
- 5. भोगान्—भुन्यन्ते इति भुज + घन कर्नेष = भाग. riches तान्। Obj
- 6. चाहेबान्-चिंह snake, तेषु भवा देति चिंह + ढल = चाहेबा: belonging to snake. तान्। Qual. भोगान।
- 7. भोगान्—This भोग means 'noods of snakes'. See विश्व quoted by Malli. तान्। उपमान of भोगान्।
- 8. षध्यास-पिंच + पास + स्थाप having stood Here the पापार of पास becomes कर्म by the rule "पिंच गौड स्थास कर्म" for पास is preceded by पाथि। Hence भौगान and not भौगेषु।
- 9. दुर्जभा—दुत + लभ + खल कर्मणि स्त्रियाम् दुर्लमा hardly to be got. Pred to चापत्।

किराताक्तु^र नीयम्

- 10. Voice. ---- भाषदा दुलें भया न भूवते... ।
- 11. Remark—Here by the rule "समानकर कथी: पूर्वकाली" both कथास and दुर्जमा should have the same कहा। But कता र्रे कथास 18 जन: whereas that of दुर्जमा न भवति 18 क्यापत्। Bo the difficulty 18 avoided in such cases by taking स्थितस विद्यमानस कै कब understood. Thus कथास स्थितस जनस कापत न दर्ज मा भवति ; of "शोधेकशिखर दश पुनर्जन्म न विद्यते द्यादी समानक्षिकतानिविद्यार्थ 'स्थितस्थ' द्यादि श्यास्थवमध्याद्यम्"—Manorama. But if we take the construction as कथास जनन कापत् न दुलमा then the question of समानक्षेकता does not arise

24 Fortune treacherous.

नान्तरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियेरासां न भूयते।

पासतास्तास्तास्मी मूढ़ा बामग्रीला हि जन्तवः । २४॥

Prak.—Worship wealth, she wont be dangerous to you— মিব. মন্মা. লানু ল (Fortune does not recognise high and low). She is fickle thea—মানা দিই ল ম্বন (She does not love anyone, Hence worshipping fortune is of no value). Dont be attached to her then—মুৱা: নানু মানমা: (Fools are attached to wealth). Can not men do away with this foolishness— লাম্মানা মি (It is difficult to avoid one's nature, and by nature men are perverse and মানা, hence become attached to her (i e fortune) notwithstanding her frivolousness) 24.

Prose — শেষ: কলংখা: জারু (कहाचित्) न (भवन्ति)। भासां प्रियः नं सूबते। सूडा भनी तासुभासकाः। जन्तवः वानशीखाः हि।

Eng.—Forume is never a recogniser of difference (between good and bad). She has no favourite. Fools are those who are attached to her, indeed men are of perverse nature.

Beng—দম্পদ্ কথনও নীচানীচ বিশেষভিজ্ঞ নয় (অর্থাৎ দম্পৎ দদ্দৎভেদ বোঝে না)। ভার প্রিয় কেছই নাই। মৃচরাই ভাতে আরুই হয়। মামুষ বক্রুষভাবেরই বটে। (ভাই তারা এসব জানিয়াও সম্পদাদকে)।

Expl —Fortune is fickle, she does not count goodness and badness in men Brt still men are attached to her, for the are by nature inclined to her. In other words Nature compels mon to run after wealth—"समावी निष्प्रतिक्रिय"।

Mall: — इन चिप सिया ईसा इति भाइ निति 1 — 'सिय', सण्यः 'जातु' कदाचित् 'अल्तर द्यां ' नोचानोचि गिषां किया 'न' भविता । भत्यत् 'सामी' सियां 'प्रिये न सुयते' न ता कुल चिप चत्रचित्त इत्यथः । ननु भय योशेषो न पुरुष दोष इति चेत् तताह— 'सटा चाते' जना 'तासु' धननुरक्ताम् चिप योषु 'सासका'। स्त्रोषु इत् योषु अनदुरक्ताम् चत्राम प्रमासित अय दोष इत्यय 3 । कित्रयं ति ति ताए असे वास्यां चत्राम चासका असे इति च्या चात्रका चार्या — वासिति । 'जल्क वास्योत्ता वक्रस्त्रभावा हि । स्वभावस्य द्यारचात् इति भाव ॥ २५ ॥

Notes on Mallinatha.

1 He says honco too wealth is worthless. 2 If it be said that this is worth's fault and not of mon. on this he says. 3. The sense is, this is mon's fault that they have affection on another setal wealth as on unattracted woman 4. Then why this after a true fall for her

Charcha

- 1 कार &c, भन्तर difference भन्तर जानातीत भन्तर + का कर्जार क्लियाम् धन्तरज्ञा knower of difference , of Mills "नीचानीच विशेषाभिज्ञा"। Or जानातीति जा (क्लियाम्), भन्तरस्य ज्ञा, इतन। ता । Pred to यिष्या।
 - 2 श्रिय भी here 'wealth' ता । Nom to भवनि understood.
- β जातु—An স্বা meaning 'certainly', or better कहादित्।
 - 4 पासाम्-- Refers to श्री।
- 5 प्रिये प्रोणातोति प्रो + क कर्त्तरि = 'प्रय favourite तै: । प्रतृक्तो कर्न'र ३ या।
- (. षासका: षा + सञ्च + क कर्त रि = षासका attached In this sense it is षक्षंक , but it is सक्षंक when meaning 'to place', of 'भूय. स भ्मेर्ड रमाससञ्च' Raghu, "मृत स्कर्षी समासज्ञत्" Mahabharata. Nom. षभी।

K. R. Kirat-5,

- 7. सूडा:—Ad] Qual, जनः । By nature man has a thirst for money, hence this attraction for wealth.
 - 8. डि-An अध्यय अवधारणे (certainty).
- 9, Voice.— गोभिः चलरजाभिः भृयते...प्रियाः भवति . चनीभिः सूर्देः चासक्रम्...वासगोर्खे. जलुभिः (भृयते) ।
- 10. Remark—Engrossed in worldly fortune we fall off from the higher aim of realising the self (ep. ये य चाददानस्य साध भवति हीयते पर्यात् स प्रो बणीते" Katha II 1), again being in worthless worldly riches we think ourselves as पिस्ति, but really we are then thrown hither and thither and gain nothing (cp 'पविद्यायामकारे वर्त्त माना स्वयमोरा. पिस्तिकायमाना द्रस्य-नाना परियन्ति मूटा प्रमेनेव नौयमाना द्वास्था" Katha II 51), so let us give up our natural worship of fortunes and betake ourselves to सुन्निप्य क
 - 25. Fortune's ways are mis-leading.

्र कोऽपवादःसुतिपदे यदगीलेषु चञ्जलाः । सांधुवृत्तानिप चुट्रा विचिपन्त्येव सम्पदः ॥ २५ ॥

Prak.— স্থানিত্ব ক প্ৰবাহ' [No infamy accrues where praise is due owing to fortune's discretion] Can you cite such an instance of fortune?— যহমানিত্ব সম্ভাৱ [Yes, it is good that fortune is fickle with the wicked], Reverse is also seen— বহা মন্ত্ৰ নাত্ৰ পৃথি বিভিন্ন [I do not deny it, herein lies fortune's infamy that she semetimes turns away from the good too. Hence wealth is not to be coveted at all] 25

Prose.— यत सम्पद अभौतेषु चञ्चला इति स्तुतिपदे क अपवाद', (न क अपि अपवाद হআছे,)। তাহা सम्पद साध्वनानिप विचिवन्ति एवं (इति अपवाद)।

Eng.—There is no slander in the matter of praise, namely fortune is fickle with the wicked. But paultry fortune indeed forakes even the good.

Beng—সম্পদ্ ছঃশীলের প্রতি চঞ্চল—এই স্থতিবিষয়ে কোনই বিশ্বাদ নাই। সিত্ত কুছ সম্পদ্ সাধু চরিত্রদিগকেও ভ্যাগ করিয়া থাকে (ইহাই নিলার কর্মা)।

Expl.—See Park.

Maili.—यदुक्तम् "नान्तरकाः श्रियः" इति तदेव महामनरेण भाष्ट क इति ।

'यत् सम्मदः भगोलीषु दु श्रीलीषु विवये 'चस्ताः' भश्यिराः न तिहत्वस्म । एच्यते, यतः

चस्रता इति भतः 'स्तुतिपदे' स्तृतिविषये तत्र 'क भपवाद' का निन्दाः किन्तु

'चद्राः सम्पदः', साधुइसानपि विचिपन्ति एव' कहिति एव , तदेव तासां निन्दास्पदलम्

इस्यर्थः । तस्मात् भर्यं न पुरुषार्थं इति सन्दर्भार्थं 2 ॥ २५॥

Notes on Malli.

1. It is said "wealth is not a recognier of difference"—this he says by \$\overline{\pi}\$ &c. in unother way 2. The sense is —this is their point (item) of calumny. Hence the gist of the speech is—wealth is not man's object or aim

CHARCHA

- 1, प्रवाद'—য়प + वद + ষজ্ भावे = য়पवाद soundal, slander (निन्दा)। Nom to भवति under etood.
- 2 म्त्तिपदे—पद 19 here वम्त् (matter) "पद व्यवभितवाण्यानलच्या-व्यवस्तुषु" ब्रत्यस्य । म्तुने पदम, ६तत् । त्रामान् । विषयाधिकरणे ०मी ।
 - 3. अत्-An प्रवय meaning 'that'.
- 4, षशोलेषु—षविद्यमान शांकमिषान् इति वह—, by the varbbika "नजीइन्तार्थानां वहुनीहरूत्तरपदलोण्य दक्तव्यः"। Honce भविद्यमानशोलिषु 18 also correct चभीला characterloss men. See "पभीलेषु दृ.शोलेषु" Malli. विषयाचकर्य अभी।
- 5, चक्का चक्क fickle. क्लियाम् पाप्। Qual सम्पद.। It is good that fortune is fickle with the bad. Fortune if fickle on पसन्पात, then indeed the is not condemned but praised.
 - 6. साथ etc, इत + त कर्तर = इत्तम deed, hencecharacter, साथ

डचमेबाम्, वहु। ताम्। Obj. of विचित्रत्ति। \dj. used subatantively, This epithet contrasts with चुद्रल of सम्पदः

- 7 विचिपत्ति—वि+चिप+चट पत्ति forsakes, ' चिपति त, 'वचेप, चिचिपे, अभैगोत् पिति है। Nom सम्पद । Wealth forsakes the good too, this is her scandal, cp ''क्सावलीला इति अयग '' etc
- 8. Voice—सम्पर्दाभ चञ्चलाभि भूयतं केन अपवादेन (भ्यते) सम्प्राभि सम्पर्दाभ सामहत्ता विश्वायको —।

26. Separation with favourite is depressing,

क्ततवानन्यदेहिषु कर्त्ता च विधुरं मनः। त्रप्रियैरिव संयोगः विषयोगः प्रियेः सह ॥ २६॥

Prak— प्रिये. सह विषयोग. सन विभूग सत्वान (Separation from the favourite made the mind sorrowful) Did you experience it? भगदे हेन सत्वान (Yes, the experence wis in a past birth and at a past time) Is that all? नर्मा च (Separation will again agitate you at the future birth (and at a future time), What is the proof? भित्रये स योग दन (Union with the un-wished-for objects like separation from the good ones, pains men. This is universally true for all times. And everyone experiences it in his past, present and future circumstances) 23

Prose.— प्रिये: स थोग इव व्रिये सह विष्रयोग प्रन्यदेहिषु सन विधुर क्रमवान् कर्ता प । २६।

Eng.—Like union with unliked things, separation from the favourite agonised the mind in your pastbody and shall agonise it in your future one too. 26

Beng—অপ্রিয়ের সহিত সংযোগেব স্থার প্রিয়ের সহিত বিয়োগ তোমার অতীতদেহে মনকে হঃথিত করিয়াছিল এবং ভবিয়াৎদেহেও মনকে ছঃথিত করিবে। Expl.—Separation and union are correlative terms—those are like or and conclude sides of a mirror. Thus where there is inion with an unfavourite there is separation from the favourite. This is universally true and was experienced and will be experienced by all

Malli — 'ननु नार्थमहमधंगे, किन्तु वोरधमंभन्यालाग्न देवनिष्यातनिमक्किंम इति भागहा तदि परवोडायाकालान् भयुक्तिति योकचनुष्येन याचष्टे—कातवान इति1, तत आव्यहण्याने एव परवोडात निवति तत्यम् इत्यागणन आइ2—'य प्रये' यनिष्यक्ति म योग इव', 'प्रिये' इष्टवम्ताम 'सह विषयंग' विवह 'अन्यदंहेष्' स्वयं प्रव देहान्तरेषु अतातानागतपु इति श्रेष, 'सन विधर' दु खित 'क्रतवान्', 'कर्कां' करिष्यति च (भविष्ये नुट)। तहन मार्ने च अनुस्पर्ने इति श्रेष। इष्टनाग ुवहेनु इति सन्वावि व कालिकसिक्तिम्हिति श्रोकाष । ॥ १६॥

Notes on Walli.

1 Apprehending the saying "I don't want wealth, but following the cultom of a vertice I wish revente on one-mie."—he says by four slikes beginning with fidal? &c—that, that too is improper for it oppresses others 2. Even in that case, one should desist from oppressing others by his own instance—with this object in view he says. 3. The meaning of the sloke is—"lose of the wished for causes somew" is true everywhere and at all times.

СЛАКСПА

- 1 लावान—ल+ क्षत्र वर्ग विच्याग and संयोग । This implies past experience
- 2 भगदे हेष-भगे देश कमंधा—। तेषु। শ্বশই means either (1) past and future buths, or (11) past and future state of one's own body. Here we prefer the second meaning, for experiences in a prior birth &c. are not remembered. Thus

Malli's खर्म एव देहान्तरेषु should be taken as खरा एव देहावस्थान्तरेष '

- 3. कता क + लुट ता should make. Nem, শিদীয়া। প্ৰথান ক ধৰিখান লুট্। (কাংনি — কুছন, কৰিখনি ন, ঘলাৰ বল । মুখাৰ্ঘনি মজন।। This refere to a future experience. In face the sorrowful experience of দিব্বিথাৰ and মুদ্ধিৰ থাক is experienced by all at all times. Also See Malli
- 4. विश्वन विश्वन ध्रास्थ, विश्वन sorrowiul, वह । Here वि + भूर becomes f-भ्र by the rule "स्वप्रवध् प्यामानच" समासान भ 18 added to कस् प्र, अप, भ्र, &c. but not when भ्र has connection with भूच ! Pred to मन !
 - 5 चप्रिये.— न प्रिया, नजतना है। सहार्थे २४४।
- 6, संयोग सन् + युज + घन्न भावें = स्योग union Nom to अत्व न् &c.
- 7 विषयोग वि+ प्र+ यज्ञ + चन्न भावे = विषयोग separation. Nom, to कतवान &c
 - 8 Voice विप्रधोगेन संघोगेन सन. विधुर क्वतस् ।।
 - 27. Favourable union brings happiness

शुन्धमाकीण तामिति तुल्यं व्यमनमुत्मवै:। वियनकोऽवि नामाय मति वियममागमे॥ २०॥

Prak.— पियममागमे सति यून्यम् आकोर्पताम् एति [When there is union with the beloved object, even the empty seems full. In other words, all wants go away during good union]. What else? व्यस्भा स्तम्हे तुन्यं भवति [Danger is then as good as festivities) Is this all?— विश्वना चित्र नामाय भवति (Deception then equals gain. In fact, all losses etc are not counted as such when we are united with our favourite things) 27.

Prose — प्रियसमागमि सति ग्रन्थम् त्राक्षीर्यताम् (पूर्वताम्) एति, व्यसनम् एत्सवै. तुर्ख्यं (भवति), विश्वतथः (ग्रतारणा) অपि लाभायभवति । Eng—There being union with the favourite, the empty seems full, danger becomes equal to festivity and deception to the favourity and deception to the favou

Bong প্রিয়বস্থাৰ সহিত সংযোগ হঠাৰ বিক্তা ও পূর্বতা প্রাপ্ত হয়, বিপদ্ উৎসবের মুন্য হয় এবং প্রতারণাও লাকে পরিবত হয় বা তদ্রণ হয়।

Expl - iee Prak

Malli. — मम्प्रति इष्टसमागमस्य सुखहेत्त्वमाह, ग्रर्गमिता — 'प्रियसमागमे' इष्टजनस्योगे स्ति 'ग्र्य' । रक्तमपि 'ज्ञाकौणैतां' सम्प्रभां 'ज्ति, समृद्रमिव प्रतीयते हत्य्यः । 'व्यसन' विण्टपि उत्तसवे तुत्रम्' ['व्यमन' विष्टि स्र ग्रं' इत्यसर 2] 'विप्रस्था विष्टा प्राप्ता इति यावत् स 'स्पि सामाय'। कि वहुना प्रियसङ्गतस्य सर्वावस्यास् स्पि सुखनेव इत्यं 3 ॥ २०॥

Notes on Malli

1. Now by মুখন &c he enumerates the advent of happiness of union with the beloved, 2. Amara says, আমন means 'danger' and 'slip' &c (N. B.—The quotation from Amara is not complete here) 3. The sense is, what to say more, under all communications happiness comes indeed to one, united with the favourite

- 1 ম্বন্—স্থান emptiness, void Adj used supstantively. During good union, a solitary place becomes full of men, poverty becomes equal to wealth &c. Nom to प्रति।
- 2 भाकार्यताम्—भा+कु+क्त कर्राय=शाकार्य full सस्य भाव इति भाकार्य+तन् भाव=श्राकार्यशा fullness ताम् l Obj. of एति।
 - 3. एर्न-इ+लट ति, attains Coul sl 21 Nom स्वम।
- 4. तुल्यम्—तुलायां भवम् etc इति हुखा + यत = तुल्यम् equal. Pred, to व्यसनम्।

- 5 व्यतनम्—वि+श्रम (दिशादि चिपे)+लाट पधिकरे = व्यमनम् danger, Nom to भवति understood, "यमन विप्रति स्था दोषे कामने कीपने" द्वागर,।
- 6. चन्सव उट + स् + अप भावे = उत्तमव festivity, ते । तिन्यशब्द योगे श्या by the rule "तुल्यार्धनतुन्तेपनास्या दनोयान्यत्तरस्थान्।" Hence alt, form is उत्तमवानाम्।
- 7. विषयम वि+ प + लभ + लञ्भावं विषयम deception, Nom to भवति understood Here नुम् comes by the rule "लमेय" लभ takes तुम् when भागन affixes follow but not when भाग, and लिट् follow, Here note "उ सगात खल घनों" लभीने मुख्यात् व
- 8 जामाय—लभ + घघ्र भावें = जाभ gan. तथी। भरप्रानत्व of the word is here enjoined by the varthka "क्षिय सम्बद्धनः नच'।
- 9. मति—चन+लट स्थानग्रह=सन् herng कम्पन्। ()ual Or Pred to प्रियमसागम।
- 10. वित्र ८८, -सम + छा + गम + अप् भावि == महागम ur ton. विश्वस्य समागमः, क्रेपवश्चातमामः । ()। -- वित्रण समागमः स्पनुषा ता ततत तिवानः भावे भो, by the talo 'प्रस्य च सार्वन सवाननाणमः' ।
- 11 Voice— श्चान अक्षांपंता इष्टर च्यस्तित तृष्यन (भूगा के ... विम्नलभीन सूत्रते व

28 Separation makes everything bitter.

तदा रम्याख्य रम्याणि प्रियाः श्रन्यं तदः मवः । तदैकाकी सवन्यः सन्त्रिटेन रहितो यदा ॥ २ - ॥

Prak-Very easy,

Prose.—यदा जन' इष्टेन रहित (भवति) तदा रस्याणि (वर्ह्नान) अवस्याणि (भवित्त), तदा प्रयाच प्रवाच प्रवाच (भवित), तदा स्वन्धुं सन् (जन) एकाको (भवित)। Or—तदा रस्याणि अरस्याणि [भवित्त)यदा इष्टेन रहित' (भवित)।

Eng.—When forsaken by the beloved, then the agreeable stems of a routile favourite life appears (piercing) like a shaft and one seems alone though among friends 28,

Beng — ষধন লোক ই বন্ধ ক চুকি পনিত্যক্ত ঃয়, তথন রম্য দ্রব্য ও 'ছামনে'হব হয়, প্রিয়প্রাণও শল্যবং (অস্থ্) হয়, এবং বনুষ্কু হুইয়াও (নিজেকে) একাকী মনে করে।

Expl — When forsaken by the favourite object, then everything appears intelorable

Malli — पन प्रकारान्तरेण पिशिश्यंगस्य द्रावहितृत्वसाह तदेति 1 — 'तदा रम्याणि' व्यक्ति 'सरस्याणि' व्यक्ति स्वानि सर्वति । कि वन्ता "पिया व्यक्ति' प्राणा व्यक्ति 'श्राप्ति स्वानि 'श्राप्ति स्वानि 'श्राप्ति स्वानि 'श्राप्ति स्वानि 'श्राप्ति स्वानि स

Notes on Milli

1 ' un by নহান he save the paintulne-s of separation from the favourite, 2, The thirtis খালিনিছ্(after তর) to mean সমল্ম, by the rule "হ্যান—" (M.III)

CIARINA

- 1 यहा तदा—Thees are correlatives, रा यत्तदी निव्यक्षस्य "। थद + डि (अर्ता) + टा, कालार्थ = यहा when Similarly तहा।
- 2 बम्याणि Deriv st 11 बम्प acrecable object Adjective ased substantively, nom to भवनि under-tood
- 3 भाग्याण Deriv ante, न रम्याण, नञ तत्। Pred to रम्याण। in the absence of the beloved pleasurable things appear unpleasurable. All relish go off

- 4 प्रिया Dorivante Adj Qual असव ।
- 5 जन्यम्—जन्य is 'shaft, prod, to अस्त । 'डियोह्ययो' निक्र वचनेषु न तन्त्रा''—इति यत्नाग्रदस्य नपु मक्तेकत्वम् । जन्य metans 'जन्यदून्'' ; See Malli Life anema promission singlike i about when the neloved one is not at hand, of 'यत्य न कविने दिवता इवटड नम्तुडिनटोधितसस्य'— Kavya prikas
- 6 असन The word अस meaning 'life' is always masculine plural. Nom to भवन्ति un instood, of "दाराचतज्ञानामनां बहुलक्ष" इत्यसर:।
- 7. एकाको एक + भाकि निच् (अमहायायें) = एकाको alone Pred to जन understood
- 8 सबन्ध वस्थुना सह वर्तमान . बहु । Qual, जन । Alt. from is सहबन्ध : by the rule "बीपसजैनस्य"।
 - 9. सन्-Dariv, al, 27 under मित। Qual जन।
- 10. इष्टेन-इष इच्छायक + क्रा कर्रीण=इष्ट' beloved one तेन। भनुके कर्त्तरि स्था।
- 11. रहित —रह+ णिच- कि कार्म पे = रहित deserted, forsaken, Agrees with उक्त कर्म जन undor 3500], रह + णिच means to desert, of "रह्म लापद्वितमायित"—canto II
- 12 Voice— 'रस्ये चरस्ये' (भूयते) · · · शिये चसुमि मखीन भूयते · · · · सबस्थना सता (जर्नन) एका किना (भूयते) · · · ≰ष्ट जन रहितदान्।
- 13. Parallel "प्राणा यथाकानीत्मोष्ठा भृतानामित ते तथा। भावतीयस्योग भृतेषु द्यां कुर्वत्ति साधव ॥"
 - 29 As you avoid your discomfort—So desist from ownessing others

युत्तः प्रमाद्यति हिनाटपेनः परितप्यसे । यदि नेष्टमातमनः पोडा मा सिन्त भवता जने ॥ २८ ॥ Park — What more during favourable union?—युक्त' प्रमाचित्र [Daring ignerable union, volumed people become extremely delighted (and in their occessive delight they forget all)) — It is but natural— इन न अपेन परिनायमें ['imilary separated for the favourite man be one a soir, viii], I realise this—एट पासन प'डा न इटा (न्दा) भवता जने मा मझि, You don't desire your own discomfort similarly think that others also do not with the own expression. Hence from your own standard desist from oppressing others. Oppression whether in one's own body of in the body of others, is equally painful], 29,

Pio e, — (हितेन) युक्त प्रमाद्यमि, हितात चपेत परितप्यमे। यदि भान्सन पौडान इष्टा (तथा) भवता जने मा सम्नि । २८।

Eng - United with the beloved you become excessively delighted separated from the beloved you experience sorrow. If your own oppression is undesirable then be not bent on other's oppression, 29

Beng—হিষ্
কৈ হইলে তুমি অত্যন্ত হাই প্রিবাচীন হইলে প্রিভিন্ত হহ। যদি তুনি নিজের পীড়া ইচছা না কর, তবে তুমিও প্রশীড়ার নিয়ক হইও না।

Expl. Oppression is unpleasant. None desire it, for everyone naturally thinks the unpleasant. Considering this desist from termenting others.

Mulli, — किंच 'युक्त ' हितेन हित श्रव । हितेन इप्टेन युक्त सन् 'प्रमत्यसि' मक्षणें "भाग्यभि" ह्य्यांस । "हितात अपेत परित्रवसी' परित्र स्वास [तपे दवादिकस्य वर्षीय ल्याट 1] । सन्धर्मन तत् किम् " भन आह यहौति— 'पेडा, भाग्यन ' स्वस्य च 'न इप्यादि' तहि "भवता नने' परस्थिति (मा सिश्च" सञ्चाताम् (र सज्ज्यताम्) [सञ्चते, व्यात्मात् कमिण ल्इ् 2 (?)] भाग्यहप्यात्नेन परपोद्धात निवर्षि न त्यामित्यर्थ । पीडाया परात्मनो, समलान 3 ॥ २८ ॥

किरानाक्त्र नीयम

Notes on Malli

1. (In परित्यां) we have वर्षीर लट after तप of the दिवादि class 2. In सिंब we have वर्षीण लड़ after सम + णिव । N ठ — Here Malli a reading assema unsound, if लुड (कर्मीण) is added after सम + णिव then the form is रुखि no doubt with मड़ामम् dropped in connection with मा। But better take मिंब here as भाव लुड़ after सम (ase shir) So in the of Malli' सम्रावाम read सम्यवाम Exposition without जिच् is more impressive (see char) 3. The sense is, judging from your own case desist from oppicasing others, oppression of others or of self is the same.

- 1 युक —युन + का क्षा युक्त 'युक्त united i, e, united with agreeable, See Milli—"युक्त हिनन दित शेष '' ՀԵ (Հասև տար understood
- 2 प्रभावनिम्म मह (दिशदि) मेलट्र मि, become highly delighted Nom स्वमा प implies प्रत्ये (excess), प्रमाद also means 'carolessous' (अनवधनता)। Hence the conthat may be taken in a double souse hare, namely (1) asia able union brings excessive delight and (11) [in excessive delight j 'carelessous', comes Constuic—'प्रम द्यमि as (1) प्रस्ता भवनि, (11) प्रकात भवनि इयये। In this double souse of प्रमाद, ef, "न प्रमादिन प्रमदान विविध्त "—Viau [ममाद, मदिखात, असदत]।
- 3. हितान—Deriv, cinto (I) el 4 under हित्स। धपादाने धसी by the rule 'भवमपायेऽगदानस्'। हित is इष्ट।
 - 4 भपेत.-भप+इ+क्त कत्त रि=अपेत. separated, Pred to लम्।
- 5. परितष्यसे—परि+तप (दिवादि)+लटसे कर्तर। You pine, In this sense परि+तप is here and elsewhere used as दिवादि by the poet, also of, 'बच्चे व की स्था परितष्यमान "—Canto XVII sl. 4.

- 6 इष्टा—इष+ त्र कर्मण स्त्रियाम = इष्टा wished, desired, Nom. लया understood,
- ? पीड़ा-पोड + प भाव स्तिशाम् = पोडा oppression, उत्ते कर्मीण र्या। अक्रम of इष्टा।
- 8 मिश्र-मिश्व + ल्डा (इ) भाने। Hore प्रशंगम in ल्ड् is prohibited by the rule "नगाउँ में?"। Again ल्ं in place of लीट comes here by the rule 'माडिल्ड'। Mill's णिच् here is superfluent, with or without जिंच the form would be मिश्र in vice ch, la the inequinity is well understood without जिंच so the reading मिश्र without जिंच is preferred. Hence derive it here as only भार ल्ड, thus भवान मज्ज = (metro) 'पीड स्लेन म मजीभवत, भवान मा मार्च त with लंड in the (लंड वाच), भवार मा मिश्र (with लंड in the भाववाच)।
-) সৰ্বা---Deriv into, প্ৰাচ কাৰীৰে ইয়া। সংব (you) governa n vero in the third person, { if the rule '- ছ দখন '}
 - 10 जन-विषयाधिकरण अभी।
- 11 Voice— नया युक्तन प्रस्यासं .. ऋषेतन पौडा न इल्वान् सवान् (साङ्गीत) ।

30 Life transitory—stick to justice

जिन्मनोऽस्य स्थिति विद्वान् सर्ज्मीमिव चलाचलाम् । भवान मा सा वर्धान्नाय्यं न्यायाधारा हि माधवः ॥ ०॥

Prak — भवान न्याय मा स्म वधीत [Never violate justice], If I gain by violation of justice — पस्य जित्तन. स्थिति चलाच नाम विदान न्याय मास्म वधीत [Temporary gain is of no avail. Think that longevity of this body and of us is uncertain. We may perish at any moment Justice only prevails for all times], Are we really short lived— लग्गोनिव चलाचलामस्य स्थित विदान [1/4 wealth is never permanent but is passing always, so are we and our bodies too], Then what am I to do—न्यायाधारा कि

साधवः [Follow justice only. Justice is the only recourse of the good. Just deeds will make you immortal though your body perishes—सुचितानि लयोपासानि). 30.

Prose.— प्रस्य जन्मिन स्थिति जजीनिव चलाचला विदान (ভ্ৰালা) भवार न्यायां मा स्न वधीत्, हि साधव. न्यायाधारा भवन्ति ।

Eng.—Knowing that the longer by of the creature is passing like fortune, you do not voilate justice. Because the good indeed are the receptacles of justice 30.

Beng — উৎপত্তিশাল এই স্থীবের স্থিতি সম্পদের তায় অনিত্য জানিয়া আপনি ভায় বিনাশ বা ত্যাগ করিবেন না। কারণ সাধুবা তায়ের আধার হইয়া থাকেন।

Expl.-See Park.

Malli — षण देहास वैध्येशवया च परपोड़ा न कार्या दित पाह, जित्मन इति— 'क्स जित्मन' उत्पत्ति धर्म कस्य ग्रहीरण , [ब्रौद्यादितात इति] 'स् विति विद्यान पर विद्यान क्षित] 'स् विति विद्यान विद्

Notes on Malli.

1. Oppression of others should not be done on the faith of the uncertainty of the body 2. In चलाचलाम् we

have षष् (पंचादि) after चल। Reduplication of चल and आक् of the भ्रम्थास when षष follows comes by the vartika "चित्विल्पित" (Malli) 3 ल ङ्ं in वधीत comes by the rule "सोचरे—" (sl 20). Again वधाइ ordered in place of हन in लुङ् by the rule "लुङ च"। भवत is counted as प्रयमपुरुष (third person) by the rule "जिये प्रयमः" 4 न्य याधार is an instance of either तत्पुरुष and वहुत्रीहि। 5 If the reading be न्यादाचार then अस् comes by the rule "कर्मण ष्यस्"।

- 1, जिमान'-Deriv, al. 13 तथा भेषे वहा related to स्थितिम।
- 2. অঅ—Qual, সৰ্বিন। হরণ is here used to refer to Arjuna's body near at hand, cf ''হ্ৰদন্ত ব্লিক্সন্ন।
- 3 स्थितिम् स्था + किन् भ वे = स्थित stay here 'longevity'. ताम्। Obj, of विद्यान्।
- 4 विद्यान-विद+लट स्थाने भव = विद्यम् or विद्या knowing, Qual. भवान् । Here वसु is ordered in place of घट of विद्या by the rule "विदे , अतुर्वसु"।
- 5. काच्यीम् काच्यी here forture, तास्। उपमान of स्थितिम्। Fortune is passing, so our life too— 'घनिस खल क्रीविनम''।
- 6 चलाचलाम्—चलतीत चल + चच पचादि + टाप् स्त्रियाम् = चलाचला passing ताम्। Pred, to स्थितम्। In चलाचला we have प्रधास and जागागम by the varttika "चरिचलि"—(Malli) चला is also—correct in this sense
- 7 बधीत = इन + ल , ड द । Nom. अवान । [इन्ति. इजिह, जवान, इनियति, भइन्]। बोड्यं ब ड by— म डि ख ड । For grammar here see Mallı and "मा आप्र" (sl __U), Dont saculice justice, It is ever-lasting; but life is short lived.
- 8. न्याया &o नितरासयने यन्न इति नि+मय+घञ् करणे = न्याय'
]ustice, or better नि+द्यम् करणे = न्याय: hy the rule
 "मध्यायन्यायोद्यात्रसंद्वाराय"। मा + छ + घञ् मधि नरणे = माधार, receptable,
 न्यायानास माधार:—r e

(भाधारमूत') इनत्। ते। Pred to साधव'। Or भाधारणमाधार' (भाकि चन्न supporting. न्य य भाधार प्रवाद, वहु। As a sound man you should uphold justice.

- 9 दि—An भव्यय denothing इत (cnuse), "हि इतिविवधारणे"।
- 10, Voice-···बिट्या भवता . वधि ···माधुभि न्यामःधारै (भूष्रते)।

31 Give up war—embrace asceticism विज्ञहीहि रगोत्माह मा तपः माधु नीनग्रः। उक्केटं जन्मनः कतुः मीध ग्रान्तम्त्रपोधन ॥ १॥

Prak.—Everything is evanescent—in salvation only there is eternity—विज्ञहोह रणांत्माहम् ! Hence to prepare yourself for salvation give up this belligerent spirit). What then?—संस्था तथ नोनश (Then your thin access, in will not periah). But what about my salvation?—ई त्योधन जन्मन उच्छ द कर्षेणान एषि (O Ascesse, be you self controlled to avoid re birth. In other words, your salvation will naturally follow from your self-control.) 31

Prose — स तपाधन, रणीतसाह विजहां हि, साघुतप मा नोनग्र । जन्मन ভক্ত द कन्। यान्त ए ध (भव)।

Eng —O Ascetic give up enterprise for war, do not destory good penance. Be you self controlled to eliminate rebirth

Beng — তে তেপোধন, বণোতোগ ত্যাগ কর, সাধু (অর্থাং মুক্তিদাযক) এই তপস্তা নষ্ট কবিও না। পুনর্জন্মের নাণ কবিবার জন্ত শাস্ত হও।

Expl -See Piak

Mall.—'तर्ष्ट किं में कत ब्यम्', तबाड विकड़ोड़ोति—ह 'तपोधन' रखोत्साह रखोदोगं [लोकोत्तर्ष स्थियान् प्रयत उत्साह 2] तं 'विजड़ोहि' यज ('धाच हो'' इतीकार 1) 'साधु' समीचीन' नि:स्रोधमकरलात् इति भाव.। 'तप: मा नीनय:' नं नायय [नक्षते खन्तात् माङ्योगात् चाविव बुङ् । चडा-नननिषेचय3] किन्तु 'जन्मनः' उच्छ दं कर्तुं मोच साथितिस्विधः। 'ब्रानः एषि' विजिगोषानिक्षतः भव दव्यये ["हुभक्ष्यो हिष्टः" इति चिः। ''ब्रुक्षोरेदावम्या-सवीपयं' द्वयोकारः 4] २१॥

Notes on Malli.

1, खत्वाड isgreat effort in superhuman deeds. 2, दे here (i, e. in जड़ी of जड़ीड) comes by the rule "वाच ही"—चा, दत् and देत् come after the root 'डा' when दि follows. 3, In नौजड़: we have जुड़ (after नग्र + चिच) in connection with माड to denote चाबिए। Prohibition of घट, comes by the rule "न माड़-योगे"। 4 In एषि, पि in place of डि comes by the rule 'इम्हच्यो हिंदी:'। Again ए is ordered in place of घए when दि follows, the rule is ',च्व-ोरत् ही यथ्यासकीवय"—ए is ordered after दा &c. in place of घए, when दि follow—चथ्याम of दा &c, also elides.

CHARCHA

- 1, विज्ञहोहि—वि+हा+बोट हि। Give up. Nom, तम understood, Alt, forms are—विज्ञहाहि and विज्ञहिहि [जहाति, अजहात, जहाती, जहाती, जहाती,
- 2 रणोत्साहम्—उद्+सह+चन्न, भावे छत्साह enterprise, रणे छत्साह: enterprise in war. सुपसुपा। तम् Obj, of विज्ञहोहि। Warring spirit destorys penance, so give it up.
- 3. नोनश:—नश +िषच + लुङ स । You destroy, Nom लम् understood. Here लुङ is in the sense of चाधिस्। माड्योगे लुङ , चडागर्मनिष्धय। Trace चिच thus—तप. नयति (penance vanishes), ल तप: नायसि (with चिच्)—then in जुङ ्=ल तप: चनोनय:।
- 4 साध-Adj, Qual, तपः। तपस is called साधु for it is conductive to salvation, See Malli-"नि.मे यसकारलात् सतिभाव"।
- 5. उच्छेदम्— उद+क्दि+ घज्भावे = उच्छेद: extirpation, तन्। Obj, of कतुंन्।

K, B. Kırat-6-

- 6, एष-चन-चोट डिंग Nom. लन्। Conj. ante.
- ग. मान: मान कारोर (पक्षणकात) = मान: controlled. Pred. to लग् understood. मान means मनगुषालिन । In मान, दीचे of चंपपार क) is by the rule ''महनसिकस क्रिमती:"। So we get कृष्णून, सन्त होत.
- े 8. तपीधन-नपः एव चननंसः, वड्ड वत् सन्तुवी 1 As त्वीधन don's destroy your तपस्तु।
- 9. Voice----- विशेषताम्... --- विशेषताम्... ---- विशेषताम् (ल्या)------- यानीन भ्यताम् । [In change of Voice, भू comes in place of अप ; the ruel is "बस्भू:"]।
- 10. Remark—The instruction is—give up the hankering after wordly prosperity, then try to realise the soul
 within us by self-contral and penance, comp "नायमात्माप्रवचनेन खरः न भेषया न वहना सुतेन। यसे व वस्त तेन सम्बद्धः" नाविरतो दुर्शरतात् नायान्ती
 नासनाहितः पद्मानेनेनाप्र बात्" Katha II. 23 24, and "यस्त्विधानवान्
 भवति समनस्त्रे, सदा ग्रांचः। ससु तत्पदमाप्रोति यस माद्दभूयो न जायते" Ibid III
 8.

32, Sirst conquer internal enemies.

जीयन्तां दुर्जं या द्रेंडे रिपवश्वतुरादय:।

र्जितेषु ननु सोकोऽयं तेषु कतस्त्रस्त्या जितः ॥ ३२ ॥

Prak—My beligerent spirit is ringing within me—ইই হুসঁথা বিষয় জীথলান্ [If that be so fight out the unconquerable enemies in our body). Whom do you mean—বিষ্ধাহয়, বিষয় (I mean the internal enemies, our eyes ears &e) But my external enemies go unscathed—ননু নিয় সিণিয় মুখ জনম্ব জীল: (If the internal enemies are conquered, then the external enemies are easily conquered, by superior mental power Thus then to your conquering spirit enemy will submit). 32.

Prose, — दें है दुर्जवा: चतुरादय: रिपव: कोयलाम् । तेवु जितेवु चर्य जत्स: चीज्ञ: खर्या जित: ।

Eng.—Let the unconquerable enemies in our body, that is, eyes, &c, be conquered. These being conquered, the whole world will be conquered by you, 32.

· Beng—দেহের তুর্জন শক্র চন্দু (কর্ণ) প্রভৃতিকে তুমি , জন্ম কর।
ভাহাদিগকে জন করিলে এই গমন্ত তুবনই তোমা কতুর্ক জিল প্রইন্ট্রে

Expl.—Internal aremies are most powerful. If man nonquer these he gains superhuman power; and by force of this he can easily bring all under control—all submit to him.

Malli,— चय सम्बा में विजयक्य ति: न निवर्तते इत्यायहा— तिई चतायकः विजयन विचीयनां तदपनीद इति चाइ, जोश्यामिति!— 'दुर्जयाः' चजय्याः 'चतुरादयः दिहे' वतंमानाः 'रिपव जोश्यतां' घव्यात् 'तेषु' च तः यत् षु 'जिनेषु' चन् मु 'त्वया चयं जन्म चोकाः जिनः , मन किस्त चन्चे ग्रवव तदन्तर्गता इत्ययेः । जितेन्द्रियस्य इन्द्रियायेनिः स्पद्यस्य निभर्षे देशाहरथात विजयव्यपदियः 2॥ ३२॥

Notes on Malli

I, Apprehending the saying "in no way my warring itch subsides", he by জীয়লাম্ &c says—then dispel that itch by conquering the internal enemies. 2. To one, self-restrained and unattached to the objects of senses, there being no great antagonist, victory is attributed.

Charcha

- 1 जोधनाम्—जि+ जोट अनाम कर्माणः ! Nom. लया। [अयित, जिगाय, जेर्थात] । Agrees with उज्ञजनं —रिपद ।
- 2. दुर्जया:--दु: दु.खेन जोयले इति दुर्+जि+खन् -कर्मण=दुजया: hardly conquerable. Qual, रिपन: ।
- 3 चतुराह्य:—चत्तुः: चाहि येशते, वहु । Qual रिपतः । Our great enemies are our eyes, ears, nose tongus and touch ।, e, our internal passions, These permanantly ruin us but not so the external enemies, These ever ruin us being always with us of, "चनित्याः मनवी बाह्याः विषक्षण्य ते यतः । चतः सोऽध्यन्तराज्ञित्यान् चट पूर्वमजयदिद्वृत्।" Raghu XVII, sl, 45, and "इन्द्रियानाचयेयोगं-समातिष्ठ हिवानियम &c. Manu VII,

निर्देश में नायम

- के किस् किम् के बनेचि जिस conquered, तेष्ठ। Qual. तेष्ठ।
- 5, 43-An was implying-certainty.
- '6, श्रीका-श्रीक here means 'world' (सुवन)। " श्रीकास सुवने अनी" बस्तमर: । स्वाकंने of जित:।
 - प. तेरु—Refers to the internal enemies, বস্তুত, etc. মাই তদী।
 - 8. जित:-जि+क कर्मीण । Nom, (चनुक्त कर्ता) is लया।
- 9, Voice.—"'दर्भयान् चत्रादीन् रिपून् जय'''... लं इनं अत्यं लोकं जितवान्।
 - 33. Passionates are slaves of others.

परवानयसंसिद्धी नीचव्रक्तिरप्रतयः। चविभेयेन्द्रियः प्रुंसां गीरिवैति विभेयताम्॥ ३३॥

Prak.—You tell me to turn a जितिन्द्रयः but if I be not sc — अविश्वे न्द्रियः पुंचा विश्वे यत्त्रिति (One unrestrained in passions become a slave to others for the fulfilment of his desires). How so?— अवेश दिशो परवान (To gratify his senses he has to depend on others—his independence goes off) Is that all?—जीवातिः अपवयः (Again enough money is required for one's gratification' of passions, For this he is to earn money by low dishonest professions even. Thus then he also loves his self-respect and delicacy for bodily satisfaction). Any parallel—जीरिय विश्वे यत्त्रवित (In fact, such a man becomes a slave to others as buils are, Hence have self-control and check anger, envy etc, for these destroy our manliness). 33.

Prose — प्रयेश सिद्धी यरवान् नीचडितः प्रपत्नपः (ब আছীনः) प्रविधेयेन्द्रियः जनः) नीः इच पुंचा विधेयतास् पति।

Eng.—A man uncontrolled in his passions, becomes slave of others, like abull, dependent as he is (on others)

एकादम: सरी:

for the fulfilment of his objects of sanses and being of a vile profession and shameless well (for this).

Beng—মর্থনিছির জন্ত পরাধীন (পরম্থাপেক্ষী) নীচর্ত্তি নির্মাজ্ঞ ও অজিতেজির ব্যক্তি গল্পর ভার, লোকের বিংগরতা (ভ্রত্তা) প্রাপ্ত হর।

Expl.—It is sure 'that for the gratification of the objects of senses one has to depend on others and he loses his independence and self-respect even. A जिनेन्द्रिय only can do without other's dependence.—जिनेन्द्रिय: चनिरपेदा:

Malli.—चितिनिद्वस्य चित्रष्टमाचर्छे, परवान् इति—'चर्यतं निश्ची' चथवडाः
-रादिखार्यसाधने 'परवान्' पराजीन (''परतनः पराधोनः परवान्' इत्वनरः')
'नौचन्नतिः' कर्षे ववडनादिनिद्वष्टकामां 'चयवपः' निर्केच्यः 'चिविधेयेन्द्रियः' चित्रतिनिद्वयः प्रमान् ''गोः'' वलोवदैः 'इत पुंचां विधेयतां' यथोक्तकारितां प्रच्यतामिति सावत्। (''विधेयो विनयसाद्यो वचने स्थितः चाच्यः'' इन्प्मर 2) 'एति' प्राप्नोद्धि (उपमाचन्दारः चयम्। प्रकृतापक्षतयोर्षं साध्यांत्। ज्ञेषे तु धन्दसावनाधन्यं म्) ॥ ३३॥

Notes on Malli.

- 1. Amara says, परंतन्त्र, पराधीन and परवान, are synonymous,
- 2. According to Amara विषेय means 'modest' 'remaining in other's words' and 'hearing others'. 3. Here the figure is उपमा, for here is similarity of meaning of the subjet-matter and the thing compared. But in अंप there is similarity of words only.

Charcha

- 1 परवान —पर 'another man' also 'master', स पत्ति पर + वतुप् = परवान, having a master i, e, depending on another. Qual. पविधेशीन्य:।
 - 2. पर्यस विद्वी-सन् + विध + क्तिन, भावे = व विधि: fulfilment, पर्थ:

is रिकारि: (objects of sonse), वर्षों विकित देव हैं कि है जियारि:

- 3. नीचहत्ति: चन् + क्रिय, मार्थ = हति; vocasion, व्या इतिस्था, वह । Qual, पविचेशिन्द्रशः । पर्वश्चिति depends on money; as he requires enough of money for his पर्यश्चिति he can not but give himself up to low dishonest deeds even for this.
- , 4. चपनप:—त्रेपा 18 shame (केच्चा)। चपनका त्रपा चस्त्र, बहु—, by the varttik "प्रादिक्षीघातुमस्य उत्तरपदकोपय कृतस्यः"। Qual. चित्रये-स्त्रियः। As he is नीच कि hence he is चपन्नप: also.
- 5. चिविधेयेन्द्रिय:—इन्द्रिय is senses. वि+धा-धित् कनिष-विधेय controllable. न विधेयानि, नजतत्। चिविधेयानि इन्द्रियाचि चस्य, वड । Adj. used substanstively. Nom to एटि ।
 - 6- ত্রি—ছ+জহ,রি | Conj. ante

. Cé 😘

- 7. विश्वयताम्—विश्वेय here slave, विश्वयस्य भाव दांत विश्वय+तल्ल—विश्वयता slavery (प्रेष्यता)। ताम्। Obj. of एति। प्रजितिन्दिय are slaves of others,
- 8, Voice.—.. परवता भाग श्रीचहित्तना चपवर्षण च विधेवेन्द्रियेण गता दव •••विधेत्रेत्वा देवते ।

34. Our experiences are like dreams—Acoid them

म्बस्त्वया सुखरंवित्तिः स्वरणीयाधुनातनी ।

प्रति स्त्रीपमायत्वा कामाया गास्तदङ्गताम् ॥ ३४ ॥

Prak — तदकता नागा: (Don't be awayed by them). By whom? — दित कामान् समीपमान् मला तदकता मा गा: (I say—don't be led by passions. For they are momentary and unsubsantial like dreams). How do you know this?— अधुनातनी सुखस्विति: य: — लगा





mement this pleasurable sensation is a thing (matter) of recollection only, it will have no substantial existence. Thus sensations are ephemeral and land us to no found eternity, In other words through them misery and not our Summum bonum is realised. Hence avoid this world of sensation), 34

Prose — च्धुनातनो सुखस विति: श्व: (पर्द्विसी) लया खारणीया! इति कामान खन्नोपमान मला तदझता मा गा । ३४।

Eng.—The present experience of pleasure will be a thing of recollection only to-morrow, hence taking objects of senses as dream; don't you be swayed by them 34.

Beng—ইদানীস্থনী স্থায়ভূতি কাল তোমার পকে শারণীয় (বস্তু) হইবে মাত্র। এইহেতু বিষয়সমূহকে স্বপ্নয়ুল্য মনে করিয়া ভাদের বশে যাইও না।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli. — न ने वल दिसादिरोषम् जनलात् विषयाणां देवलं किन्तु प्यारमार्थिकः लात् प्रित द्वार्था प्रदेश किन्तु प्रयारमार्थिकः लात् प्रित द्वार्था प्रदेश किन्तु प्रयारमार्थिकः लात् प्रित द्वार्था प्रदेश किन्तु प्रयार किन्तु प्रयान किन्तु किन्तु प्रयान किन्तु प्रयान किन्तु प्रयान किन्तु किन्तु

Notes on Maili

- य:—वस्र is an पण्य, meaning 'to-morrow.' पवि अमी ।
 प्रत्यक्तात् सुर्वोष: । op "योभावा मर्ना ग्रह्म घटते"—Katha
- 2. सबक्षत—सन् निवद ने किन, भावे = संवित्तः feeling, experience (चतुर्क्ति) here. श्रुवस संवित्तः feeling of pleasure, दतत । सन्विद्ध सन्य सन्विद्ध सन्विद
- त्रकात संविधित कियान स्टिट्स रहाई.

 3. वारवीया के न वनीवर किमीय जिल्लाम्ब्यं करवीयां to be recolliected. Agress with the उत्तकान स्वाधितिता:। चनुता कर्ता कि लगा
- 4. पश्चातनी—पश्चना an प्रव्यव meaning 'now'. पश्चना सव दित पश्चना + खु = पश्चना + तुट, (त) + ट्रा (पन) = पश्चनातन happening now कतः दिलान् स्विशंडींप् दित पश्चनातनी। Qual सुख्यं विक्तिः। The rule for ट्रा is "सायविरं प्राक्ते प्रविश्वययेथए ट्रा को तुट, च''। पश्चना is an प्रव्ययः hence का, comes after 1t.
 - 5. इति चित्रवा प्रवासन्।
- 6. सप्रो &o उपमोयते दित उप + मा + यङ् भावे = उपमा resem"blance. Or उपमातौत इप + मा + क कर्त दि = उपमा similarity सप्र
 dream. सः उपमा or उपमः एवाम्, वहु, तान्। Qual. कामान्। Objects
 of senses are unsubstantial like dreams, Malli's स्प्रत्त्वान् for
 सप्रोपमान् is elucidatory only. For according to Panini we
 cannot usually have the बाका as सप्रस उपमा ये. cf, "अधिकरणानां
 माभून" Bhashya.
 - 7. मला-मन+काच having known.
- 8. कामान्—काम्यके इति कम + धन्न, कर्मीय = कामाः। Objects of sense, तान्। Obj. of मला।
- 9. गा:—इ (गती भद्दि) + खुक्क् स्,। माख्योगात भक्षागमध्तिषेष:। बोडबें खुक्क् (See ante), Qonj, ante, Nom, सम्।

- * 10. तदङ्गताम्—पङ्ग lap, तस्त्रभाव इति चङ्ग+तन् = चङ्गता control तैयां (कामानाम्) चङ्गता, इतन्। ताम्। Obj. of, गाः i
- 11. Voice, "पञ्चनातृनीं ^{कर्ण्य}संवित्तिं लंखारिष्यसि" "ल्या तद-इता ना गायि ...।

८८, Desires are our summer. • यह या निश्वसम्बारा विद्या निश्वसम्बारणः । सहस्वजास्त्यजनोऽपि मामा निष्टाहि मननः ॥ १६ व

Prak.— जाना: जहा: जनर कि (Our objects of senses are a peculiar kind of formidable enemy for they naurally differ from our well-known external enemies), I cannot follow you— यह या: विश्वसार: (These objects of senses are relied on as good, but really they deceive our conviction), Is that all?— प्रिया विभियतारिज. (They are good favourites for the timely pleasurable sensation they produce in our mind, but ultimately they pave the way to sorrow). Our external enemies are also such— लाजन: चिप मुद्दाना (External enemies can be easily shunned when they do us harm, But even in old age when senses leave us, we knowing fully well their harmfulness cannot let them go Herein lies their peculiarity), 35.

Prose.— यह या विप्रज्ञारः भिया विप्रियक्तारियः त्यनंतः (त्यका गच्छतः) স্বাধি सदस्त्राजाः कामा कष्ठा ग्रस्तवः हि ।

Expl Objects of senses first reliable are but traitors, agreeable still cause sorrow. leaving us yet are hardly abandonable and are hence our loathsome enemies. 35.

Beng —বিশ্বদ্ধীয় তথাপি পরে বিশ্বাদ্বাতক, প্রীতিজনক তথাপি (পরিপামে) ভংগনায়ক, স্বরং ত্যাগ করিয়া গমনোমুধ হইপেও সংস্ত্যঙ্গ বিষয়ম্ম আমাদের কুৎসিত শক্ত বটে।

. विराताक मिथम्

Expl.—See Prak.

Malli.—इतः चिष च हेवा कामा देव्यहं चंद्वेशः दिन्ना — मृद्यातुनद्वी 'मृद्धेशः'। विश्व स्थाने: । तयः 'विष्व स्थानः, प्रतारकाः विश्व स्थाने । तयः प्रीव्यक्ति (१ प्रोचित्तः) द्रांत 'भियाः' भौतिजनकाः ("इगुरध—" देव्यादिना कप्रत्ययः 2) तथापि विषयकारियः दुः ख जनम्भीकाः, क्रियं विषयः प्रदेशं विषयः, वच्छतः चिष्यः (वच्याः 'क्रष्टाः' स्थाने तेन व्यक्तः चिष्यः (वच्याः 'क्रष्टाः' स्थाने तेन व्यक्तः च्यापि सुदुक्षानः स्थाने तेन व्यक्तः व्यक्तः विषयः (वच्याः 'क्रष्टाः' स्थाने च प्रवत्व विषयः विषय

Notes on Malli.

- 1. By यह य &c. he says, hence too objects are worthless. 2. The affix क in प्रिय comes by the rule "उग्रपचन्नामीकिरः कः"। [N. B.—Mall's भीष्यक्ति should better be भीष्यक्ति। भी is क्यादि and has sause of "भीषन"। Again the rule "दग्रपघ" enjoins क after भो and not after भो + [षच्]। 3. Here the figure is विरोधांशांख, for the epithets यह य and विष्ण्य &c though antagonistic are possible owing to the nature of the objects of sense. Hence too by negation is suggested the peculiarity of objects of senses from the well known (external) enemies. Thus here is suggestion of an भण्डार (व्यक्तिरेक) by another चल्डार (विरोधांगांख)।
- শহ या:— यहातुमझाँ दित अत् + धा+ यत् कर्माण = यह या: reliable, Qual, कामा: । Experience and pleasure gained through senses make them reliable, শ্বন্ here is an খন্য meaning faith. Its ভব্দলী বঁলা comes by the varitika "ব্যক্তিয়াৰ एए"

- 2. विमनसार:—वि+म+सम्भाष्य सर्ग रि क्रियमधार: deceivers. Qual. बाला.! We take sense as valuable sources of knowledge etc but the knowledge etc they give are secondary and not true wisdom. Hence senses deceive us; comp 'दोवते वर्षा यह में वे खोते' &c—Katha (quoted before).
- 3. प्रिया.—प्रीणांन द्रांत प्री + क कर्षेर = प्रिया agreeable, Qual. कामा:। Malli's प्रीणर्थाच is unsound, See notes on Malli.
- 4. विभिन्न &c— विगतः प्रियः चलात् इति विभिन्नः sorrow, वह । विभिन्नं साध कुर्वेन्तः इति विभिन्नं स्ति विभिन्नं सिक्तं सि
- 5, सुद्द्यजा.— दु.चेन त्यजाने इति दुस् म्यज् + खल् क रैं या = द्र्यजा: difficult to give up, सु चित्रयदन द्रयाजा इति प्रादितत्। Qual. कामा: It is difficult to avoid objects of senses, cf. "या दुसाजाः दुनैतिशि."।
- 6. অজন অস + ৰত: আ ने যত অসন: leaving, See malli— ''বিশ্বায় মজ্জন''। Qual, অসা । In old age senses leave us, but we do not wish this we like senses.
 - 7. कामा Deriv. sl. 34, Nom, to भवन्ति understood.
- 8. व षा.— तथ is here 'जुन्सित' (loathsome), Qual, सनदः। Objects of senses are a peculiar kind of enemy. We take them as salutary but they are harmful in the long run they ruin our power— "सर्वेद्धियायां जर्शन्त तेत्र."—Katha.
 - 9. व्यवद:--Pred, to काना ।
 - 10. डि—चवधारके चन्यवस्। 'डि हताववधारकै।"
- 11 Voice,—… यञ्ज है: विमलक्ष्मां प्रिहे,…… कारिमि,…… सुदुकालै: অनुदक्षि,……कार्मे: कष्टै: श्रविभि: (सुरवे)।

ब्रिस्तांक नीयन

.8%. The place is surveyle for your salvetion only. विवित्तेऽश्विकते भूयः प्रावित जक्क कन्त्रयाः । प्रत्यासीदति सुत्तिस्त्वां पुरा मा भूददायुधः ॥ २६ ॥

Prak,—सा भू ख्हाड्डच: (Cast away your weapons). Why is this advice? — सिंक: ला पुष भव्यादीदति (Then salvation will erelong come to you). Is salvation here possible?—विकिसे भ्यः जङ्ग क्वाया प्राचित चिवान गरी (The place is solitary and is suitable for penance; further Mother Holy Ganges constantly washes this place. Hence in this sacred place you can have salvation) 36.

Prose.—विविक्ते भूय. जङ्गुलन्यया प्राविते चिकान् नगे सुक्ति. पुरा त्वां प्रकासीदति, उत्रायुध: मा भू'। Or—भूय जङ्गकन्यया प्राविते (चएतव) विविक्ते चिकान् नगे &c.

Eng. In this solitary mountain constantly washed by daughter of Janhu (Ganges), salvation will come near to you. (So) Don't be of uplifted weapon Or—In this mountain constantly washed by Ganges and hence sacred salvation will &c.

Beng—ৰিজন এবং জহ্কুকা গঙ্গা কর্ত্ক বিংগত (পবিত্র) এই পর্বতে মুক্ত ভোমার নিকটে জটিরে আদিবে। (অতএব) গৃহীতশক্ষ হুইও না। Or—গঙ্গাক্ত্ ক প্লাবিত স্বত্বাং পরিত্র এই পর্বতে &c. ৩৬।

Expl.-See Prak.

Malli—तर्ष्ठ किं कर्ण व्यस् १ ध्यायंका उपसंदरन् पाड विविज्ञ इति 1— 'विविज्ञ विज्ञ है (''विविज्ञ विज्ञ क्ष्या का का का प्रस्त कि कि (''विविज्ञ विज्ञ क्ष्या का का 'स्यः' स्थार 2) 'जङ्ग कर्या गङ्ग प्रस्तः स्थार स्थार प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रस्त प्रमाण प्याप प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमा

रेवीकाः स्था



Notes on Malli.

1. "Then what is to done"—anticipating this he concludes by বিবিদ্ধ &c. 2. Amara says বিবিদ্ধ, বিভাগ &c are synonymous. 3, According to viswa, ধ্যম্ means again and again and meaning 'truth' it is an সময়। 4. Viswa says, সুবা, means 'old' 'near 'story' 'past' and 'future'.

- 1. विविक्त विच न कर रि = विविक्त solitary (विजन) Malli. तिखन। Qual, नगे। It may also mean पृत (sacred) here (see alt, Prose, or Eng &o). As the नग was washed by Ganges, hence it was पृत। This meaning seems more reasonable. Indeed Malli takes विविक्त to mean both 'solitary' and 'sacred' under "पिलतीकम्बद्धविकत्तवन" (Kirat VI sl. 18); of. "विविक्ती पृत्विजनी' रह्मसर:।
- 2. नगे—न गच्छतीत नञ्+गम + ज कर्तर = नग: mountain. तस्मिन्।
 चिधि ७ मी। चिगे 18 also correct The rule 18 "नगोऽप्राणिषु चन्यतनस्थान्"।
 Hence in the sense of a प्रस्मिन् 'धूग' 18 the only form, witness
 चगो नामवकः योतेन।
- 3 'भूय वर् + ईयसुन = भृयस् meaning 'पुन पुन'', or 'भूधिस्र' (highly) Adv, Qual. झानिते।
 - 4. प्राविते प्र + णिच + क्रकर्मण = प्रावित washed, तश्चिन । Quel नगे
- 5. जह नव्या जिल्ला the name of a sage, त्य नया. (तत। श्या। यनुक्ते नर्ता (श्या। जह नया। sthe name of Ganges; compare also नाहनी। The allusion is that Janhu swallowed up Ganges to save his hermitage. Then entreated by Bhagiratha the sage gave her up through his knee. Thence forward she is called नाहनी (जह नया)।
- 6. प्रत्यासीदति—प्रति+षा + सद लट्ता । Nom- सुर्ति.। पुरायोगी नाट in place of एट by the rule "यावतपुरानिपानटोर्संट। [ससादः सन्स्वति, प्रसात्मोति]। Comp, "पालोकी ते निपत्ति पुरा विक्याकुला मा"—

बिराताळ नीयम्



- '7. पुरा—An चन्यव meaning 'निवर' (near), चविवरचे अमे। जिल्लाम सब्बोद:।
 - 8. मू:--भू + सुङ्ग् । Nom, लम् undenstood, माज्योगात् चडागन-प्रतिषेष'; जोडां सुङ्ख् । Com ante.
- 9. उत्रायुर: उच्चितन् चायुषन् च उदायुप: with the weapon uplifted, वह । Pred, to त्वन् । Warring spirit goes against salvation as said before.
- े 10. Voice .. . मुक्त्याखं प्रत्यासदासेचदायुषेन त्वया सा भावि।
- 11. Remark.—So the advice is give up sensual world, control the senses, take to penance and attain सुति or সম্প্ৰ by superconscious perception in योग and समाधि, comp ''एव सर्वेषु सूरीयु गुहोन्सा न प्रभावते । इस्रतेल्याया बुद्धा मुख्या मुख्य स्वाहिकी —कडोपनियत् ।
 - 37. Indra stopped-Then Arzuna began.

व्याष्ट्रत्य मन्तां पत्याविति वाचमवस्थिते । वंचः प्रस्रयगम्भीरमधोवाच कपिश्वजः ॥ ३७॥

Prak.— पय कपिष्ठज वच' उवाच [Then Arjuna uttered a speech]. What kind of speech did he utter?— प्रयागकोर वच' उवाच (Arjuna made a solemn speech characterised by modesty). When did this happen? सक्तां पयो इति वाच व्याह्मय धनस्थिते उवाच (Arjuna said when Indra finished the above speech) 37.

Prose.— भग्न मध्तां पत्यौ इति वाच व्याह्रत्य चव'व्यते (सति) कविश्वज প্ৰস্থানশীৰ বহু ভৰাব । ইও।

Eng.—The king of gods (Indra) having stayed uttering the above speech. Arjuna made a speech solemn through modesty.

Beng—দেবরাজ ইন্দ্র উক্তবাক্য বলিরা অবস্থান করিলে (থামিলে) পর কপিধবদ্দ অর্জুন বিনয়ন্তীর বাক্য বলিলেন। ৩১।

Expl.-See Prak,

Malli.—'मवर्ता पत्थी' देवेन्द्रे 'इति वाच' स्थाइत्थ' सङ्घा 'चवस्थिते' सित ुन्दों स्थिते सित, 'चय कथिष्य न' घर्जुनः, 'प्रयमस्थीर विनयमधुरम् ('विनयप्रयथी 'सनी'' इति यादव.2) 'वच: सवाच' सर्तावान् ॥२०॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Yadava says, विनय and यमय mean the same,

- 1 व्याहत्य—वि+मा+इ+ल्यप् having uttered. See under व्याजहार (६१ ९)
- 2. नकताम-मकत् here means 'god'-तेषाम्। जीपे पष्ठी related to पत्थी। Comp-"मक्ती पवनामरी"।
 - 3, पत्थी-भावे ७मो by 'यस्य च भावेन भावलचणन"।
- 4 दित-An चव्यव meaning 'above mentioned 'Qual वाचम्।
- 5. श्रवस्थिते—श्रव+स्था+क्षा कर्तनि = श्रवस्थित etayed, तिसान्। Pred to पत्थो। श्रवं+स्थान श्रात्मनेपदी, the rule is "समवन्नविध्य स्थः"।
- 6 वच वच + अपून् (भोणादिक) = वचस् speach कत् Obj. of छवाच। No tatautology here for वचस् is qualified by प्रयथमभोरम् , of. "ग्रांचिक्कातं वाचमनोचरचात" Siau, Thus Viswan ath says 'कचित् विशेषण्याताये तन्प्रयोगो युज्यते"।
- 7 प्रमाय etc, प्र+िष्म भावे प्रमाय modesty. गसीर is grave, hence mild too प्रमायेष गसीरम् mild through modesty, शत्ता Qual बच'। Modesty brings mildness and solemnity.
- 8 जवाच जू + लट्च कर्ता १ ८३३१ते, Nom. किप नन । Here जू १८ replaced by वच by the rule 'नृबो विच'। The root १६ दिकसक (1) वच: (प्रधानक में), (11) तम् understood (प्रधानक में)। [ज्रवीति प्राप्ट- ज्रुते, भ्रवीचत् भ्रवीचत । बस्त्रति— ते]। वच लिट भ्रवीक gives ज्रवाक।
- 9 कपिष्वत'—कपि. ध्वते पास, वडा पर्जुन is callad कपिष्वत्र for इन्मान् remained at the top of his chariot's flag.
 - 10. Voice.— ""किपध्यत्रेन अने (स) "



ॐ, Arjun belaud: Indra's speech. प्रसादरम्यभोजस्ति गरीयो साचवान्वितम् । साकांचमनुपस्तारं विष्वग् गति निराक्तसम् ॥ ३८ ॥

N. B.—Slokas 38 to 41 form a cemplete sentence, (See Prak. Prose &c here)

Park.— क: वियं वाका व्याक्तव्यति (Who else will be able toutter a wholesome speech), Why, many men give sound advice to his friends and relatives— प्रसादरम्यं वाकाम (The speech is not only wholesome but also characterised by words and their meanings from which the spirit easily and obviously follows) That is good — ছীলালি বাকান (The speech is also appealing being full of characteristic compounds) Nο fault'? - गरीयो बाका (No , there is depth of meaning in the speech). Like long harangues is it not tautologous ? जाचवानितं बाकाम (Further the speech is just to the point and not unnecessarily lengthened, Hence there is no repetition too.) Is that all? साकांचन कतुपस्तारं व काम (All the sentences of the speech are connected and to keep up brevity it is not charaoterised by understood word). Then it was a laudable speech !--विषयांगति निराकुलम् बान्यम् (Yes, the speech is really good and in it the speaker has clearly ventilated his mentality (wish) and nowhere the words have been wrongly placed). 38.

Prose. - क: प्रसादरस्यम् चीजस्ति (समासवृष्टलं) गरीय. स्नाधवान्वितं सास्त्राचम चनप्रसारं विष्यगर्गति निरास्त्रसम् वाकां व्याक्षस्यग्रीत ।

N. B. - क: वाकां व्य कृष्यीत is in Sloka 41 ahead]

Eng, Who can utter a speech—beautiful for clear-cut meanings and words, powerful, weighty, brief, connected, having no word understood, all-embracing (hence complete) and not disjointed as well, 88.

Beng—প্রসাদ (মর্থাং প্রদিদ্ধার্থণদতা) হেতু মনোহর, ওছবি, মুর্থবহুল, বিস্তরদোষশৃন্ত, দাকাজ্ঞা, উহ্নদোষবিহীন, সমৃদায় অর্থপ্রতি-পাদক এবং অসন্ধীর্থার্ফ বাক্য কে বলিতে পারে ?

Expl-See Prak.

Mall: — किसुवाच ? इत्यपेचायां चतुभि: इन्द्रवाकासुपञ्चोकयन चाड प्रसादिति!
— 'प्रसादरस्य' प्रसादः चन प्रसिद्धार्थपदल , तेन रस्यम् ['प्रसिद्धार्थपदल यत्स प्रसादो निगदाते'' इति खचणात्2] 'बीजिख' समासभूयिष्ठम् ['बीज समासभूयिख्तम्' इति शासनात्2] 'गरीय' चर्थभूयस्वपिगत न तृ श्रद्धाडम्ब (मार्वामित्यर्थः । ''लाखवान्त्रित'' विकारदीवरहितं 'साकांच ' चाकांचावत्पदकदम्बात्मक न तु 'दशदाडिमाहि वाकावत' चनाकाचितमित्यर्थे 4] 'चनुपस्तार' चध्याद्वारदोवरहितं विव्वगति' कत्सार्थप्रतिपादक न तु भावश्रेवार्थलम् चत्रप्व 'निराक्तकम् चसक्वोणांथम् ॥ ३६॥

Notes on Malli

1 "What he said"—anticipating this, he by the four slokes प्रशाद &c praises Indra's speech, 2 From the definition "प्रशाद is that in which there is clear meanings and words " 3 From the injunction "पोजस् is mostly of compounds " 4. The sense is, not unconnected like the words, ten and pomegranates etc. (See also canto II. sl. 27)

- 1 प्रसाद &o —रस्य beautiful. प्र+सद+षञ्भावे प्रसाद clearness Here प्रसाद means that in which there is clearness of meanings and words. See Malli also प्रसादेन रस्यम्, इतन्। Qual. बाक्यम्। Also See Malli under "प्रस्त्रगन्धौरपदा सरस्रतौ" Kirat XIV. sl, 8-
- 2 चोजिस चोजिस् power. तद्सि चस्न रित चीजस् + विनि (मत्वर्षे) == चोजिसन् powerful, Originally चोजिस is समासस्थिष्ठ (full of K. B. Kirat 7

compounds). Sentences full of appropriate compounds are very appealing, hence powerful. Qual. बाकान्।

- 3. गरीय गुक + ईयस्न् = गरीयस, weighty, having depth of meaning तन्। Qual. बाकाम्।
- 4. जाघव &o--जधी' भाव इति लघु + धण् = जाधवम् , जाधवेन धन्तितम्, १तत् । Qual वाक्यम् । Mallı bag 'जाघवान्वित' विज्ञारहोत्राहितम् ।''
- 5. साकाचम्—भा+काच+भड भावे स्त्रियाम् = भाकाचा desire तथा सङ्कामानं साकाचम्, (having syntactical connection) वह । Qual याकाम्।
- 6 षत्रपकारम्— छप+ त्न + घञ कावे छपकार , here प्रध्वाहार । e, keeping words understood पविद्यमान छपकार (प्रध्वाहार) पश्चिन् वहु । Qual. वाकाम । See Malli ''पत्रपकारम् प्रध्वाहारदोषपहितम'' । Here सुट in उपकार in the sense of वाकाध्वाहार comes by the rule "छपात्र प्रतिधवदे कतवाकाध्वाहारेषु च"। Thus Bhattoji has 'छपकात कृते । वाकाध्याहारेष कृते द्रव्यथे"।
- 7. विष्यग् &c Deriv sl. 36 canto I, विष्यग् (समन्तत') गतिरस्य, वह । Qual वाक्यम् । See Malli "विष्यग्गति कत्साधेप्रतिपादकम् ।" For विष्यक् also see Uttaracharita "विष्यक्षनीहः स्थगयति" &c. Act III. sl 28. विष्+ पद्य+ क्षिन् विष्यक् etc.
- 8 निराक्तनम्—चाइन here is displacement of words . निर्मत. पाक्तनात् निराक्तनम्, प्रादितत by the vartika "निरादयकान्तदार्थे पश्चया" Qual, बाक्यम्। See Malli "निराक्तनम् असदीर्यार्थम्"। सद्दीर्यार्थता 18 displacing words of one sentence in another as in "चन्द्रे सुद्य कुरङ्गाचि पश्चमार नभोऽद्वान। Here चन्द्र and मान are cuisplaced,
 - 9. Voice ... See al. 41.

39. Speech extolled

न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वासिरपेश्वमिवागमे । श्रामकम्प्यतयान्येवामान्त्रायवचनोपमम् ॥ ३६ ॥ Park.—Easy, [The opithets all qualify बाक्यम् (see sl. 41)]
Prose. — न्यायिन पौतसारतात् भागमे इव (1. e. भागमे वाक्यमिव) निरपेचन् भन्येवाम् भन्नतम्यातया भानायवस्त्रीयमं बाक्य कः व्याक्रव्यति ।

Eng - Who can utter a speech—independent like sentences of sastras, because the meaning is established by logic, and equalling the sentences of vedas for it is unrefutable by others

Beng— মৃক্তিদারা অর্থ প্রতিপাদিত হওয়ার শান্তবাক্যের ন্যায় স্বতম্ব এবং অন্ত কর্তৃক অপ্রত্যাথ্যের বলিয়া বেদবাক্যতুল্য বাক্য কে বলিতে পাবে।

Expl.-See Prak,

Malli — पुन' न्या निर्णीतसारत्वात् 'न्यार्यन युक्त्या निर्णीं सारत्वात् 'निश्वताथत्वात् इता 'शागमे प्रास्त्रे विषये इत्, निरपेचं स्वतन्तिम् । यक्तिदार्व्यात् एव प्रतौयते । वन्तृतम्तु प्रास्त्रसिश्यंभितः, इति द्वगन्द्रार्थं 1 । किञ्च 'श्रन्येषां' प्रतिवादिनाम् 'श्रप्रकस्पा-त्यां श्रनुमानादिभि श्रवाध्यत्वात् श्रप्रत्याख्येयतया 'श्रामायवचनोपम'' वेदवाक्यतुन्य-मित्यथं, ॥

Notes on Maili.

1 It seems so owing to the strength of arguments. But really this is like natters established in sastras.

- 1. न्याय &c नि + भ्रय or ६ + भ्रम्भ करणे = न्याय argument, logic (युक्ति) See unte. निर् + नो + क्त कर्माण = निर्णात established, सार eesence, meaning, न्यायेन निर्णात, ३तत। न्यायिनर्णीत सार. भ्रस्य, वहु। तस्य भाव ६ति न्यायिनर्णीतसार + ल = न्यायिनर्णीतसार न्यायिन पौति सार be tact of establishing meaning by argument. तस्यात्। हितौ प्रमौ by the rule "विभावा गुणोऽस्त्रियाम्।" Here चला in निर्णात comes by the rule "विभावा गुणोऽस्त्रियाम्।"
 - 2. निर्पेचन-भप+ईच+भ भावे=भपेचाः, dependence. निर्गताः

भरीचा पद्मात्, वृह (Qual, बाक्यत् । The sentences here are independent In fact they seem so owing to clear-out logical argument See Malli.—युक्तिदास्त्रांत &c. .

- 3. चारमे चा + राम् + चप चारम । e sastra, तिखन् । विषयाधि करणे भगे । चारमे इव means चारमवाकाम इव ।
- 4. चप्रकच्यातया—प्रकम्पयितुं योग्यम् इति प्र+कम्प+ यिच्+
 प्रकम्पा refulable, न प्रकम्पाम् नञतन्। चप्रकम्पास्य भाव इति चप्रकम्पा+
 तक् = चप्रकम्प्यता non-refutableness, तया। हिती देया।
- 5 ष्यचेषाम्— अद्योगे कत्तं रिषष्ठो ! Here the जत् affix यत् (in षमकस्य) is a ज्ञाबमत्यम् , hence दसीया here is also correct by the rule "ज्ञायानां कर्त्तं रिवा"। Comp "भीमां स्थमेव ते" in Kenopanishad II. 1.
- 6. भाजाय&c —भा+ना+घञ्ज करणे =भाजाय' veda, तस्य वचनम् (उक्ति:), ∢तत्। भाजायवचनम् उपमा भस्य, वड्डा Qual. वाकाम्। The speech is unrefutable hence resembles vedic speeches.

Derive- बा as मनति, मनी बाखति &c.

40. Same idea continued

भनं घ्यत्वाक्जनैरन्यै: स्नुभितीदन्वदृर्व्वितम्। भीदाव्यदिर्धसम्पत्ते: यान्तं चित्तमृष्टेरिव ॥ ४० ॥

Prose -- पर्ने जमे पत्रङ्गातान चुभितोदल्द्जि तम्, पर्यसम्पत्ते पोदार्यात्
क्षि चित्तमिव गाल वाक्यं कः व्याकुर्यात्।

Eng.—Who can utter a speech, powerful like the swollen sea because of its unrefutable nature, and calm like the mind of a sage owing to its loftiness of meaning.

Beng—অন্ত লোক কর্তৃক অমুদ্ধজ্বনীয় স্থতরাং ভরকাষিত দাগবের স্থার গন্তার এবং প্রয়োজনার্থের ওঁদার্য্যহেতু ঋষির চিত্তের ক্যার শান্ত বাক্যই বা কে বলিতে পারে।

Expl.—The speech was unrefutable and it swayed all before it, hence it was like a rough sea capturing all

around it, Again owing to its loftiness for its richness of meaning, the speech resembled the mild tranquil nature of a sage's mind.

Malli, → प्रवाह्मतादिति — 'भने प्रवाह्मतात' प्रमुख्य प्रनीयतात् 'च्रिक्किट्वर्ट्जितम्' एवे लाभोधिमभीरम् 'भौदार्थ्यात' एक्तिविश्वत्वात्, श्वाच्यविश्वष्यस्वादः (उत्तक्षेत्रम् 'उत्तक्षेत्रम् गृण् कश्चिद्को यिखन् प्रतीयते । तदुदाराह्यार्थे तेन समाया काव्यपदितः । श्वाच्ये विशेषणेषु जासुदार कश्चिद्व्यते ॥'' इति । ''च्याच्यार्थेत्वात'' इति विचित्ती प्रन्यत त्यागित्वात् इत्यर्थ । 'भर्यमम्पक्ते 'प्रयोजनस्मम्भक्ते प्रयोजनसम्भक्ते प्रयोजनसम्भविद्यसम्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम्भविद्यसम

Notes on Malli

1 It is said by Dinlin "उदार is that where appears some high quality, by this the line of poetry is provided with a master Some wish उदार as having significant ennobling epithets. According to some जोरायोग means having no vulgar meaning."

- ा भलङ्कालान्—लङ्क + ण्यन कर्शण = लङ्का surmountable, न नङ्गा, नज्तन्। तस्य भाग इति भलङ्गा + लङ्कालस्यलम्। तस्यान्। दितौ भूमौ। भौनकस्याला in al 30 and भलङ्गल here do not constitute tautology, for the previous sloka apeaks of the arguments of the speech. whereas here the meaning or import of the speech is being described (In al 38 we learn about the words adopted in the speech here mainly the meaning)
- 2 जनै:—अनुको कर्त्रीद श्या। ६ छी 18 also correct, see "क्रात्यानां" कर्त्तार वा"—(sl, 39)
- 3. चुभित &c.—र्भ+क कर्ता र=चुभित disturbed. उदबमन पित हित छदक + वतुप्—उदबान sea, by the rule "छदनातृदधी घ"। जर्ज्य + क कर्मण = जिले तम् elevated, hence all-swaying. चुभित छदन्यान्,

कर्भषा। स इब कर्जितन, उपमानतत् by the rule "उपमानानिश्वामान्य-बचने।" A rough sea sways all before it, so a speech of aley vated meaning prevails on all, of, also 'जर्जितमधेयुताम्" — Malli under Sisu. XVI sl 38, Qual. बाक्यम्।

- 4. भीरायांत—उदार 18 great, तक भाव रित उदार + व्यक्त चुौदायंम् greatness 1, e, having significant epithets. See Malli and notes thereon, सुनिचित्तपर्च = भीदायांत means त्यागित्वात् । हितौ प्रमो ।
- 5, भर्थ &c भर्थ meaning, सम्+पद+ तिन भावे सम्पत्ति wealth.
 भर्यानां सम्पत्ति wealth of meaning इतत ! तस्या । श्रेषे इष्टी, related
 to भौदार्थात् । सुनिधित्तपक्ते—भिष्मादिससत्ते । These epithets refer
 to both 'speech' and 'sage's mind' Both are restrained
- 6, शानाम्—गम+त कत्त रि=शाना restrained (चित्रपचे), (बाका पचे) calm Qual बाकाम। The speech was all swaying and calm, hence its beauty
 - 7 Voice-See sl. 41
 - 41 It is difficult to utter a similar speech
 - र्द्धभीहग् गुणोपितं स्रव्धावसरसाधनम्। व्याकुर्यात् कः प्रियं वाक्यं यो वक्तानिहगामयः॥४१॥ Prak — Easy

Proce,— इट्स इंटिंग, गोपेतं लक्षावसरसाधन प्रिय वार्ल्यं क व्याकुर्यात्, यः वक्षाः इंटगावयः न (भवति)।

Eng.—Who can utter such salutary speech adorned with such qualities and appropriate in time and means, unless he has such a purpose (and wit). 41

Beng—এইরূপ শুণযুক্ত, প্রাপ্তকাল ও প্রাপ্তোপায় এই প্রিরবাক্য কে বলিতে পারে; যে স্তবক্তার ইচ্ছা (পূর্ব হইতে) এইপ্রকার না হয়। Expl- - Easy.

Malli.—इटिमिति—'इटम इंडग्गुकोपेन'' विकास गुणवृक्तम् [इटम् उपपदाव् हर्षे: किन्। "इट कि नोरीश्की" इति इंश्वादेशः 1] 'लक्षावसरसाधन' खब्दे प्राप्ते जवसरसाधने काजोपाबी येन तब 'शियं' प्रोतिकरं 'वाक्यं' क' वक्ता व्याकुर्यात् व्याहरेन्द्र-य वक्ता न इंडगाशय' इंडिग्ववचाक्सन् न भवतीति शेष । इंडग्विड-शाली न भवति इति तस्य अर्थस्य वक्तुमणका वात् इति भावः 2॥ ४१॥

Notes on Malli

1. In ईट न, there is जिन् after दश having दरम् as उपपर। Then ईश्वा substituted for दरम् when दक् &c follows by the rule "दरिक मो" (Malli), 2 The sense is, if he is not such intelligent then this lagical sentiment cannot be given out.

- 1 ईडग्र ८८८.— इटम + दय + किन् कमंत्र च रि = ईडक् thus, such, (see माह्य ante). उन + ६ + किन् कमंत्रि च चेतम् endowed, ईडक् ग्या कमंत्रा। तेन च पेतम्, इतन्। Qual, वाक्यम्। See Mall. "ध्योक्त-ग्यवृक्तम्"।
- 2 जब &o.— भवगर is here 'time'. साध्यते एकि पति साम निष्टुट् करणे साधनस् 'means' (उपाय)। भवसरय साधनस् भवसरसाधने, इन्ह । जन्। Qual. बाक्यन्। A speech made in time and in proper ways, is adopted by all. The speech was timely, for भन्ने was at that time engaged in penance, the arguments for salvation were also properly put. Thus speech had been made in a proper time it had got भवसर (time), and it boded the means for some end—it had साधन (means for execution) and it was in a proper place too.
- 3 व्याकुर्यान्—वि+मा + का + विभिन्तिड्यान्। Can utter "शिक्ति बिडच"। Nom. क' conj. ante
- 4. य उत्तरवाकामतले नीपादानात् 'तच्छव्दीपादानं नापेत्रते । Qual. वक्ता । वक्ता । अNom, to भवति understood.

- 5. ইত্রনা &c.— মা + মী + মঘ্ নাব স্থায়ব purpose, ইত্রু (Deriv, above) মান্তন, whose puropose is such, বছ । মাননাং, to বক্ষা। বকান্ত to be both বৃত্তিমূল and well prepared
- 6, Voice ···বিশ · · · অ্যাজিইল · · . ইন বলা . . . শাহইন ... (শুমলু) · ৷
- 7 Remark—The difficulties in making such a speech are numerous But you have well performed this feat even though not prepared, Hence you are not an ordinary man (of, "अवतेते नाकतपुण्यक्रमंण प्रसन्तगाभीरपदा सरस्तती")। The difficulties are enumerated in right order (i) Clearness etc., of words (ii) force of arguments (iii) depth of meaning and sentiment
 - 42 You don't know the cause of my penance

न ज्ञातं तात यत्नस्य वीर्वीपय्यममुख्य ते। यासितुं येन मा धर्मे मुनिभिसुस्यमिक्कमि॥ ४२॥

Prak.— र तात, ते न जातम् (O venerable one, it is not known to you). What is not known to mo?— अनुष्य यतस्य पौर्वापये ते न जातम् (You do not know the cause and effect of this my penance) How do you infer this?— येनमां धर्म शामिन् सिच्हिम (Because you wish to give me instructions about religior), Every act must be based on religion—सुनिभि तुष्य धर्मम् (I know that, but you advise me to follow an ancherite's religion I am not an ascetic, hence my religion will differ from his)

Prose,— है तात, चनुष्य यवस्य पौर्वापर्याते न ज्ञातम्, र्यनमा शुनिभि तुक्का धर्मे शासितुम् इच्छक्ति।

Eng —O sir, you do not know the cause and effect of this effort (of mine), because you wish to instruct me religion equalling that of an anchorite. 42.

Beng-মহাশর, আপনি আমার এই তপ্তারপ উভ্তমের কারণ ও

ফল জানেন না, যেহেতু আপনি আমাকে ম্নিরতুল্য মোক্লধর্ম শিকা ্লিতেইকছাকরিতেহেন।

Expl--See Prak

Mall — एविमन्द्रवाकाम् उपश्लोकः न घइ तस्य उपदेशस्य पिथतारो इति
पुरिति निति — ई 'तात', घमुष्य यवस्य' तपोद्वपस्य प्रस्य मदोयोदयोगस्य, पृषे च
पपरच पृष्वीपरं, तएव 'पार्वापस्य' कारण फलच [चातुः ग्र्यादिलात् स्वार्धे ष्यञ्
प्रत्ययः (१)] 'ते' तव 'न ज्ञात' लया न ज्ञायते इत्यर्थे [''मितिबुद्धि—'' इत्यादिना
वर्षे मान क्षा । तद्योगादंव घष्ठोथे]। कृत —'येन' कारणेन 'मां मुनिधि तुल्य' मद्दगं
धर्में 'भोवधम् 'ग्रासितुम्' उपदृष्ट 'मिक्किसि'। [श्रासिर्य दुक्षादिलात् दिक्मंक
ज्ञियः 3]॥ ४२॥

Notes on Maili.

I Thus having pressed Indra's speech he dismisses it by न &e, saying "I am not hit for this instruction". 2 वर्त माने का in side is by the rule "मित—" (char) Here चन्क कर्यों takes वष्टी in connection with this का। 3 The root भाम being of the दुड़ादि list is to be taken as दिकमेंक।

- 1 जातम् जा + क्र कर्माण वर्ष माने = जातम् 18 known, Nom, 1 e अनुक्रकर्ता 14 ते which takes पष्टी by the rule "क्रम्य च वर्ष माने"। जा being बुडार्य takes वर्ष भाने क्र by the rule "मतिबुडियुजार्यस्य"। For तात (case of address) see al. 44.
- 2 पौर्वापर्यम्—पूर्व antecedent, cause (here), अपर subsequence, (फल here) पूर्वेच अपरच, प्रवापरे—इन्ह । प्रवापरम् 18 also correct, by the rule "विभाषा इनसगढणधान्यव्यक्षनपग्रम् कृष्णवह पूर्वापर- अधरोत्तराचाम्"। पूर्वापरस्थ भाव कृति पूर्वापर + अञ्च (ब्राह्मणादि) = पौर्वापर्यम् antecedent and subsequence, cause and effect Malli's "बातु- वैख्यादिलात् खार्थे प्रञ" 13 a slip, for strictly चतुवर्षादि list of विद्यान्त्रीमुदी does not include पूर्वापर in it, further in पौर्वापर्यं.

चीतरावयं &e. there is भाव-मत्वय । Thus Haradatta says 'उत्तरे च

- 8. वासितुम्—वास+तुसन to instruct The root is दिवसैव , of the karika "दुल्लाच पचदस्वद्विपिष्णिचित्र्वासुजिमन्यसुवाम् । कमेंग्रक्तादकथित विषा चात्रीहरूचहाम् ॥" Here प्रधानकमं is—धर्मम्, and प्रधान स्विपाम
 - 4, येन-हिती श्या।
 - 5, सुनिभ Definition of a सुनि (स्थितथी) 19 found in Gita, thus—

"दु खेष्वनुहित्रमना सुखेषु विगतस्पृष्ट बोतगामशकोष स्थिनधोर्मु निरुचाते॥"

तुक्वयोगे २था। See the rule "तुन्यार्थे —" ante, Hence सुनीनाम् is also cerrest धर्मेशास्त्रमननान् चांप सुनि.।

- 6 इच्छिम-इप + जट सिप wish Nom लम् understood [इग्रेष ऐक्षेत, ऐक्छत, एक्थित]।
 - 7. Voice -- न जानासि..... व्या द्थते .. ।
 - 43 Speech inconsistent with the context is fruitless

्र अविज्ञांतप्रवश्चस्य वची वाचस्पतेरिप । ब्रजत्यफलतामेव नयप्रुष्ठ द्वेद्वितम् ॥ ४३ ॥

Prak — वच चक्रवाम् वजित (The speech becomes fruitless), Whose speech?—वाचस्पतिरिष वच (Even Brihaspatit's speech becomes fruitless) Preposterous—चित्रातप्रवस्थ वाचस्पते वच (I mean Vrihaspati's speech is of no avail if the context is not known to him, Hence your advice too goes amiss) Any parallel?—ववहुइ: देविनव (Enterprise is unsuccessful if not conducted according to the rules of Polity. Similarly your speech too is fruitless for you are not aware of the context of my penance). 43

Prose.— विश्वातप्रवन्धस्य वाचन्यतेरपि वचः, नधदुष्ठः देवितनिव व्यवस्यतेरपि वचः, नधदुष्ठः देवितनिव व्यवस्यते

Eng —The speech even of Brihaspati unaware of the context indeed turns abortive, like the enterprise of one running counter to Polity, 43,

—Beng—পূর্বাপরসমতিজ্ঞানহীন বৃহম্পতিবও বাক্য, নীতিবিক্দ্ধা-চারীব উল্পোগের ন্যায় নিক্ষণত প্রাপ্ত হয়।

Expl - See Prak.

Malli,— भण पौर्व्वापर्यं मजाला भाष उपदेश दोषमाह भाषिजातित — 'भाषि-ज्ञातप्रवन्धस्य' भविज्ञात प्रवन्ध पूर्वापरसङ्गति यन तस्य 'वाचस्पते ' बहस्पते 'भाषि' [कस्कादिवात् स । भाषवा ''षष्ठाा पतिपृवपृष्ठपारपदपयस्पीषे पु'' इति सकारः । एतस्मादेव ज्ञापकात भागक इति केचित्] 'वच.' उपदेश. 'नयदुष्ट' नौतिविष्ठ इ-काषिण पृक्षस्य 'इंडितम् उद्योग 'इत भाषानता' निस्पलतं 'अज्ञति एव' गच्छत्येव ॥ ४३ ॥

Notes on Malli,

l स in बाचक्पति is by the rule "क्रस्तादिषु च"। Or—सकार is by the rule "बज्ञा पतिषुत—" (Malli) Some say, স্পুন comes by implication from this very rule (char)

- 1 पश्चित &o.—प्रवध्यते घनेन इति प्र+वस्थ+घन कर्णे = प्रवस्थः context, (with antecedent and sequence) वि+चा+त कर्णेण = विचात known. न विचात, न घतत्। घविचात. प्रवस्थ अध्य, वह । तस्य। Qual. वाचस्पते ।
- 2. वच वच + भतुन् (छणादि) = वच स् speech, advice तत्। Nom. to बजति।
- 3 वाचस्पने This is an instance of भनुकानमास; hence the form is वाचस्पने in बड़ी like सूने. by the rule "पति: समास्पन।" श्रेषे

चंडी, related to वरः। वारः पतिः वारम्पतिः, (तत् (भलुक् समाय)। The वडी does not disappear and the विसंगे is replaced by स। This the गम्कार explains saying that वारम्पति occurs in the कस्कादि list. Hence because the list wants स for विसंगे, therefore the विसंगे is not dropped as is usual in a समाय (विसंगेस भल्कः)! Nagesa first appeals to the rule "तत्पृष्णे कृति बहुतम्।" "वारम्पत्यारो ते पप्षये कृति इति भल्कः"— Sabdendusekhara He has then to refer to कस्कादि list for the स। The कस्कादि list is भाकतिगय, but so far as given by पाणिन the word वारम्पति does not appear in it. If however, we take this as a vedic usage then we may refer to the rule "वस्ता पतिपृष—" (See Malli) which enjoins सल and by implication भल्क also cf—"क्य ति वारम्पति ……इति। उच्यते, क्षित् कान्द्रसा भि भाषायां प्रयुज्यन्ते। कस्कादिवु वा स्ट्रव्यम्—Saranadeva, See also वारम्पत्यम् in our sign II 30.

- 4 अजिति—अज + लट ति । [वनाज, अजिष्यति, पनाजीत्]।
- 5 चफलताम् चित्रसानं फल्लमिस्न, वहु। चफलस्य भाव इति चफ्रल + तकः चफ्रलता (rutlessness ताम। Obj. of बज्रति।
 - 6 एव—An अव्यय denoting "certainly"
- 7. नथ &c नौ + भच् करके वाहल कात् == नय see canto I. sl. 6 मध दुद्धान्त इति नय + दृष्ट + क्विप कत्तं रि = नयदृष्ट् those warring against polity, going against नयशास्त्र। तस्य। शेषे (ष्टो, related to देष्टितम।
 / 8 देष्टितम— देष्ट् (चिष्टायाम्) + क्वा नयुं सके भावे = देष्टितम euterprise (ख्योग)। उपमान of वच।
 - 9. Voice.- · वचसा · · · श्रमखता ब्रव्यते द्रे हितेन दव।
 - 44 Thus I am not fit to receive your present advice श्रेयमोऽप्यस्य ते तात वचसो नास्मि भाजनम्।
 नभसः स्फटतारस्य रात्रे रिव विपर्थयः॥ ४४॥

Prak — हे तात, भस्त्र ते वचस' भाजन' नास्त्रि (Osir, I am not the fit man for this harangue of yours). I think a good advice is always effective— येयस. पपि वसस: न भाजनम् (Your advice is salutary, but it will not affect me, for my motive is otherwise than you think) I can't follow you—रात्रे. विषय्य यः, स्प्रद्वारस्य नभसः न भाजनम् (Day cannot hail a starry sky, so I with my mind bent on another direction, cannot accept this jour sound salutary advice). 44

Prose. — हे तात, अधिस भवि ते भ्रस्य वचस साते विपर्यं य' (दिवस: इत्यर्थ) स्फुटताहस्य नभस: इव, न भाजनस् भव्यि ।

Eng Ogir, I am not the person for this salutary advice of yours as a day the antagonist of night, is not the receptacle of clear-starred sky. 44.

Beng—মহাশয় বাত্তিব বিপর্যায় (অর্থাৎ বিপরীত) দিবস ষেদন ভারকাযুক্ত আকাশের পাত্ত হয় না, তত্ত্বপ আমিও আপনার এই হিত-বাক্যের ও উপদেশেব পাত্ত নাই।

Expl -See Prak

Malli — 'ननु सद्पदिशस्य कुत वैफक्ष्यम इत्याशदा, स पि प्रस्थाने प्रयुक्तये तृ उत्वरचेते शालियोजन्यत् विफल एव इति आगयेन पाइ, योधम इति 1 — हे 'तात' ["पुत्रो पितरि पूज्यो च तातशस्द प्रयुज्यते" इति] 'योधम पि' हिताधैयोगात् प्रवक्ततरस्यापि 'पस्य ते' तव 'वचस.' हितीपदेशक्षपस्य 'रात्रो विषयां य दिवस: स्कुटतादकस्य' व्यक्ततारस्य 'नमस इव माजन' पात्रं 'नास्मि' पनिवक्तारितात् इति भावः [पत्र पद्र नभीमातसम्बन्धसम्भवे प्रिय तारासम्बन्धसम्भवात् तिविधिष्टनभः — स्वस्थितिरोधात् यक्त तारिकतस्य नभस न पात्रमहः इति 2] ॥ ४४॥

Notes on Malli.

1. "Where is the barreness of good advice" apprehending this he says, that too directed to an improper person is fruitless like paddy—seed sown in a barren ground. 2. It is right that day is not the receptacle for starry sky, though

day has connection with the sky only still it has no relation with stars hence here is contrast of day with starry sky.

CHARCHA

- त्रेयस भतिश्वेन प्रयस्य इति प्रयस्य + ईयसुन् = य + ई वर्ष्ट्य ये वस् good. तस्य । Qual. वचसः।
- 2, तात—Case of address. The word is used on son. father and respectable persons, cf. "पुर्व पितरि पून्धे च तातग्रदः प्रकृत्यते"—Malli.
 - 3. वचर शेषे वही, related to भाजनम्।
- 4. भाजनम्-भाजन is पात । The word is always neuter. विश्वेय of चह्न।
 - 5, नभस:- उपमान of बचम । The sky is compared to वच ।
- 6 ग्पुटतारस—स्पृटा (प्रकटा) तारा श्रस्य, श्रस्मन् वा वह । तस्य । Qual नमस: | Starry sky is compared to good advice.
- 7 विषयंग्र.—वि+परि+६+ भभ भावे विषयंग्र contrast. रावे: विषयंग्र is day (दिवस्), for it contrasts night दिवस is compared to भइस्।
 - 8, पश्चि—पर्+लटिम। Nom, पहन।
- 9 Voice, सया भाजनेन न भ्यते विषया र्यण [प्रस्ति here changes to भू, of the rule ''पसे भूं.']।

45 Let me disclose myself

चित्रयस्तनयः पाग्डोरहं पायो धनन्त्रयः

स्थितः प्रास्तस्य दायादैभातिन्येष्ठस्य प्रासने ॥ ४५ ॥

Prak.—ঘর্ট ঘাজী: বন্ধ (I am Pandu's son). There are several Pandus—ঘর্ট অৱিধ: (I am kshatriya Pandus son).

He has several sons—पहं पायों धनस्य. (Pandu begot me through Kunti and my name is Dhananjaya). Now I recognise you, but what is the aim of your penance—च्येष्ट्य आतु: बासने स्थित (I am doing this penance to carry out my eldest brother's order), Why he ordered you so?—दायादे: प्राक्तस्य आतु: (My brother has been ousted from the kingdom by the cosharers Now to take revenge I am here practising penance at his command. Hence salvation is not my aim) 45.

Prose — महं चिवय पाण्डोक्तनय पार्थ धनञ्जय दायादै प्राक्तस्य व्योष्ठस्य धातु बासने स्थित । ४५।

Eng—I am kshattrya, son of Pandu through Pritha (Kunti) named Dhananjaya I am under the command of my elder brother ousted from the kingdom by the cousins.

Beng—আনি ক্ষত্রিয়, পাণ্ডুর পুত্র কুম্ভীগর্ভজাত— নাম ধনপ্তর । জ্ঞাতিগণকত্কি রাজ্য হইতে বিভঃডিভ (অভএব বৈর্নির্য্যাভনাথা) জ্যেষ্ঠ ভ্রাতার আদেশ পালনে নিযুক্ত হইয়াছি।

Expl. - See Prak.

Malli.—'कुत में मोचोपर्शानिषकारित्तम, किस ते तपम पौर्वापर्याकण न जाने' इत्यावद्वा तत् सर्व्य सजात्यादिकणनपूर्व्यक निक्पयित स्विय इति1—'षष्ठ विवयः चित्रयक्त निक्पयित स्वियं इति1—'षष्ठ विवयः चित्रयक्त ज्ञात । तवापि महाकुर्त्व प्रस्त. बौरसन्तानस इत्याह—'पाष्ठो-सन्य' इति । तवापि कौन्तेयः प्रक्षिन नाद्वेय इत्याह—'पार्थः' इति । प्रथा कुन्तो तत्मुत पाय [''तन्यापत्यमः' (१) इति पण्) पर्जुनः पष्ठं महावीरस इत्याह—'धनश्चयं इति । उत्तरकृष्ठम् विजित्यधनाद्वरणात् धनश्चयं प्रस्ति । स्वत्र इत्याह—'धनश्चयं इति उत्ति अरोरस्य वायु. सपैविश्वः वा स्वात् तद्वय पार्थे । गन्धर्वः प्रवि कथित प्रयास्त. प्रस्त तद्ये पार्थः। स्त (१ त्वयः) । नैमिषारस्ये पार्खः विप्र त्वप्य प्रयानाम काचित ब्राह्मणौ तत्तप्रवः विप्रस्ति वर्षे चित्रयः इति ३ त्वयः प्रस्ति इत्यास्तः स्विथः स्वयं वर्षे स्वयः इति ३ त्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः प्रस्ति स्वयः प्रस्ति स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः प्रस्ति स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः स

तवाह स्थित इति—'दायादै.' दायं पैटकम् धनमाहदते इति दायादा जातयः ["दायादो जातिपुवयोः" इति । "विभक्तन्यं पिटदन्यं दायमाहमैनीविषाः" इति च विद:। "खानौदरादि" तृवेष सोपसर्गादिप 'दयाद' इति क प्रत्यूयान्तः निपातनान् साधः ! "आनोदरादि" तृवेष सोपसर्गादिप 'दयाद' इति क प्रत्यूयान्तः निपातनान् साधः ! विद्यादे । इत्याद्यः 'केष्ठस्य धातः' युधिष्ठरस्य [इद्याद्यात् इष्ठन् प्रत्ययः । इत्यस्य न्यादेशः 5] 'यासने' निदेशे स्थितः' तदाज्या तपस्यानि इत्यथः [चन्यया मानद्यानः सौधावभकः पून्यपुजाव्यतिकनःशेषे स्थातः इति भावः। चत्रपव हिंगेकरसस्य रागद्येषक्वावितचेन्सः कृतः ने नोचाधि कारः इति तात्पर्याथः। साथं (१ साथंक) विशेषणत्वात परिकरास्त्रस्यः (६] ॥ ४५॥

Notes on Mallı

1. "Whence is my unfitness of advice for your salvation, and how do I not know the antecedent and sequel of your penance"?-Apprehending this he establishes this by a narration of his own caste &c 2 It is said before that मन comes in when de follows (Now Mall: shows the appropriateness of the epithets धनश्चय &c. here). If only धनश्चय is said then it may refer to our particular bodily wind or a snake hence 'ाई' is used There is a certain गन्ध , son of Pritha, so he further save पाछो तनय:। In नैसियार व्य there is a Brahman named पाए. having a wife named प्या, so the reference by पार्थ only may be to their son, hence चित्रत is used 3 If this he so, why do you practise penance and why is not your penance being conducted for salvation ? 4 Visva savs दाबाद means and and ya ! It also says "the wise say that divisible hereditary property is called दाय।" दायाद is irregularly formed with the affix ज added to the सोपसर्ग root दा—ा. e. पा + दा. this is by implication from the Panin's rule "खामीयराधिप-तिदाबाद्वाचिप्रतिभूषम्तैय"। 5. In ज्ये ह we have इहन् after the word इद । इद is replaced by अप (the rule is "इद्यम"]। 6. Otherwise there will ensue loss of

self-respect, and fraternity and transgression of adoration to the adorable. Hence how can there be fitness for salvation of mine. having spiteful sentiment and having the mind-hitter with anger and malice—This is the purport here. The figure is uttal here, for the epithets are all significant.

- 4. चित्रय:— चत्री जात इति चत्र + घ = चित्रयः A descendant of क्रिक्रिकोशंप्रक , also a protecter , of "चगत् क्लिल तायने इत्याद्य खत्रस्य यद्यो सुननेषु इट." Raghu. "स चित्रयस्ताणसहःसतां यः"— Kirat III.

 Pred to অছন্।
 - 2. पाथं.— प्या is a name of कुली। तसा घयन जात इति प्या + घच पाथं: Son of Kunti Here घण् comes by the general ग्रीवक rule "तस्येदन"। Malli's "तस्यापयम् इत्यण्" is a slip. In the sense of तस्या घनस्यम्, प्या will take दक by the rule "दाचः"). Thus Bhattoji says "पार्ष इत्यत्र तु 'तस्येदम्' इत्यण्"। द्व टक्ति has 'क्षय पार्थों घनस्य, प्या ग्रन्दात् ग्रिवाद्यण्"। But as the ग्रिवाद्दि list of कांग्रिका and विद्याल कौमुदी does not include ध्या in it, so we prefer Bhattoji's derivation. Some include it in the उन्वादि list and derives ध्या + घड़ (चपसे) पार्थ , Qual. धनस्य:।
 - 3. घनस्य Derive— धन + जि + खच ,— see canto I. sl, 35. For the significance of the epithets see Malli and notes thereon Pred. to चड्न। As a धनगाइक he was also a त्रीपाइक । Hence also this name of चर्नु न is appropriately used here.
 - 4. स्थित: स्था + त कर्तार। Nom पहन। Conjante.
 - प्रासास्य—प्र+चन (चिपे) दिवादि+क्त कर्माच = प्रास. ousted...
 तस्य। Qual. थातु।
- 6, दावार —दाव is divisible hereditary property, दायमाददते दित दाय + पा + दा क कर्र दि निपानभान् दायादाः cousins and uncles (जातय.)। ते. ।, पश्चते कर्र दि द्या। The rule "पानीगपवर्गे क"—directs क after पानापान roots not preceded by an उपसर्व, still पा + दा here takes it; for पाणिन himself uses the word दायाद in the

rule "लागोत्रर—" (Malli); also of, "सीरधनायुन्दि प्रस्तात् जतएव निपारगत् क:—" Tattwabodhini, Or—दाव + चर्च + चर्च कत्तरि

- 7, न्येष्ठस-विश्वयेन हड इति हड + इटन् = न्य + इष्टन् = न्येष्ठः (eldest. तस्त्रः। Qual. 'धातुः। इड + इप्टन् also gives विष्ट, and ्यंशस्त्रः + इप्टन् gives both योष्ठ and न्योष्ठ।
- 8. बाक्ने बिष्यते बदिति बास् + लुग्ट् कर्मणि ≔ बाक्षनम् [Command. तिक्यन्। पत्रिकतो।
- 9, Voice—चिवियेष तनयेन·····पार्थेन धनश्चयेन समा (भूयते) ···· समा स्थितन्।
 - 46. I follow penance at Vyasa's Cammand.

क्षणाहै पायनादेशाहिमर्सित्रतमीदृशम् । सृशमाराधनै यक्तः स्वाराध्यस्य मकत्वतः ॥ ४६ ॥

Prak.—What is the reason for this penance—কথাই পায়ৰা-ইয়ান্ ইহুল লব' বিধানি [I observe this vow at the command of Vyasa .It is he who prevailed on myjeldest brother for sending me for penance]. Whom do you worship?—আবাজন লাবাজন আবাজন আবাজন আবাজন লাবাজন লাবজন লাবাজন লাবজন লাবাজন লাবজন লাবাজন ল

Prose,—कणार पायनादेशात् देहगं तर विभन्ति । खाराध्यस महत्वतः (इन्द्रस्र)
पाराधने भगं यत्तः (पश्चि)।

Eng.—I take up this yow at the instance of Vyasa. I am deeply engaged in the worship of Indra, my object of adoration. 46.

Beng—ক্লফবৈপারন ব্যাদের আদেশে আদি এই ব্রত ধারণ
ক্ষিতেছি। নিক্ষ আরাধ্যদেব ইন্দ্রের পূজার আমি নিতান্ত মন্থবান আছি।

एकाद्यः सर्गः "



Expl. - See Prak.

Mall.—यत् उक्तम् 'विरद्धः कैवसं वेदः' दित तवीसदमाद स्वचिति—'क्रचचैपायनादेवात्' दौप्रम्'च्यनं जन्यभृतिः यस सः दौपायनः, स एव 'दैपायनः' स्थासः
[प्रचादिलात् खाये चण् प्रत्ययः] स एव क्रच्यवंलात् क्रच्यदैपायन्य । तस्य चादिवात्
छपदेशात् 'दैह्य' विरुद्धवंदितस्ययं. 'क्रत'' तपीनियमं 'विभिन्ने' चारयामि, न तु
स्वेच्च्या दित भाव. । चय छपास्यां देवतामाइ, भ्रयमिति—'स्वाराध्यस्य' सुखनाराध्यास्य [प्रादि समासः। 'स्वाराधस्य' दित पाठे छपमृष्टात् स्वल् प्रस्यः:] 'मदलतः'
दन्द्रस्य 'स्वयं सम्यक् 'चाराधने यक्तः' प्रयववान् दत्ययं: । तस्य चित्रयदेवतत्वात् इति
भावः ॥ ४६ ॥

- 1. ज्ञचा &c.—होप 18 18land, स भयमं (जन्मस्थानं) यस स. होपायन, वह— व्यास 18 called हैपायन for he was born in an island. होपायन एव हैपायन, प्रजादिवात खार्थे भण्। ज्ञचा हैपायन. कर्मधा—। तस भादिश, (तत्। तस्यात्। हिती भूमो। Or व्यापनीपे कर्मणि भूमो। Thus हैपायनादिशात —हैपायनादिशम् भाभित्य। Malli gives the reason why व्यास 18 called ज्ञच्ये पायन, of 'स एव ज्ञच्यवर्णवात् ज्ञच्ये पायनम्
- 2. विभार्त-स्+ लट निष्। Nom भड़म् विभार-वस्ने भरिष्यति ते, भागवित भक्षत]।
- र इंडमन्-Deriv. sl. 41. The base is रहम with कजा। Qual. जनम्। see also महम'in sl. 10 ante.
- 4, अग्रम्—An षत्र्यय meaning 'greatly'. Adv. Qual. यत्तः। Or=अग्रम् means सम्यक्। Adv. Qual. पाराधनिकता।
- 5. यत्त यत् + क वर्ष रि (भक्तमंकलात्) = यत्तः attentively engazed. Nom चन्नमः [यतते, येते, यतिष्यते]।
- 6. खाराध्यस—पा+राष+त्यत् कर्मण=पाराध्य Object of adoration. खस्र पाराध्य: (तत्। तस्र। Qual. म्बलतः। Malli, makes here a प्रादितत् of (सुखन्) and पाराध्य here; but विव 18 more easily adorable (पाराध्य) than रण्ड, he is indeed पायतीय। Further खाराध्य here points to his object of adoration, and indeed

Malli, means this when he says 'बच स्पासा देवतानाह'। Hencewe prefer a दवत—here as given above.

- 7. नवलत:—नवत: (देवता:) सन्ति चस्य इति नवत्+र्तुप्=नवलत् a name of Indra, तस्य। प्रेथे ६४%, related to चाराधने। नवत् is not a पद here by the rule "तसी नलहें", hence we do not get नवहान्।
 - 8. Voice----- मया वियते . यत्तम....।
- 9. Remark,—Forthe nature &c of the সন referred to here, see canto III, sl. 22-25 সাৰ্থনা ন্দ্ৰান্ত নুষ্টিনাং: etc.
 - 47. We are driven to this state through dice.

दुरचान् दीव्यता राजा राज्यमात्मा वयं वधूः। नीतानि पणतां ननमीदृशी भवितव्यता ॥ ४७ ॥

Prak.—-राज्ञा पणता नीतानि [The king kept as pawn], Whom did he keep as stakes—राज्यम् भावमा वयं वच्: पणता नीतानि [He staked kingdom, himself, us and his wife] Where did he stake all these? दुरचान् दीन्यता राज्ञा (The king played at dice staking kingdom & And he lost all and consequently was reduced to this miserable present state), Dice is a sin, why a sane like him played this?—देहणी भवितन्यता मूनम् (Destiny prevails over all. He was rather destined to do so, he could not help) 47.

Prose.—दुरचान् दौव्यता राजा राज्यम्, पाका, वयं वधू पणता नीतानि । देहचो भवितव्यता नुनम् । ४०।

Eng. - The king, playing at teacherous dice 'staked king-dom himself, ourselves and wife. Such indeed (or surely) is providence. 47.

Beng—ছষ্ট পাশা খেলিতে বাইরা রাজা বৃথিষ্টির, রাজ্য আত্মা, আতা ও বধুকে পণ রাথিরাছিলেন (ও হারিয়াছিলেন)। নির্তি নিশ্চরই উদুশ। Expl. - Very easy.

' Malli'—नतु भवाद्यभाव सहायस्य महावीरस्य वृषिष्ठरस्य कथम् परिपरिभवप्राप्तः, इत्यत पाइ दुरचान्' इति 1—'दुरचान्' कपटपाश्रकः इत्ययः [''दिवः कमं च''
इति करणे कमंसं जा] दोव्यता' की इता [''पाइतो न निवर्णेत यूतादिप रखादिपं'
इति मास्त्रात्, न तु व्यस्तितया इति भाव 2] 'राज्ञा' वृषिष्ठिरेण 'राज्ञं र' राष्ट्रम्
'पात्मा' वयं' चत्तार प्रतुजा 'वधू' जाया द्रौपदी च 'पणता' खहतः [''पणोऽचेतु
खहीचास्तु देवना. पाश्रक्षायते'' इत्यम र 3] 'नौतानि' सव यूते राज्ञा हारितमित्यर्थः ।
['नौतानि' इति नपुंसक कश्रेष । 'नयते. दिकमं कत्तात् प्रधाने समेणि क 4] नतु
सर्वेज्ञस्य राज्ञः कथिमयम् पविद्यस्थकारिता 5 ? तवाह—'भवितव्यता' प्रमर्थानाम्
प्रवस्थं भाविता 'इंहशीनूनं' निश्चित'—नावस्य थयः इत्यर्थः । बुद्धिरिप भवितस्यतानुसारिणो एव, न स्वतन्ता इत्यर्थः 6 ॥ ४७॥

Notes on Malli.

1. "How can there be insult from enemies of the highly valourous Yudhisthira having assistant-brothers like you"—This he answers by इरचान &c 2. From the injunction "one must not desist from gambling and also from fight when summoned "and not from addiction (dissipation)—This is the sense. 3. Amara says, पण means stake at dice, and चच, देवन, पायक, are synonymous, 4. The root को being दिक्तमेक it takes का with reference to its प्रधानकमें। [प्रधाने कर्मण का means प्रधान कर्म विषयोक्तय का:]। 5. Whence is this thoughtless deed of the all-wise king 6 Intellect too follows destiny and is not independent.

CHARCHA

1 दुरचान—भच is dice, दु' दुष्टा भचा दुरचाः, प्रादितत्। तान्। [Obj. of दीवता। Here कमेल (in दुरचान्) is optional by the rule "दिवः कमें च"। Hence दरहे. is also correct.

- 2. दीव्यता—दिव + बट: खाने घट = दोव्यत् playing, तेन। Qual.
- 3. राज्यम्, चात्मा &c.— उक्त कर्म of नीतानि। The root नी is विकासके, hence its प्रधान कर्म— राज्यम् &c. becomes voiced by the dictum "प्रधान नीवकष्यकाम"।
- 4. नीतानि—नी +क कर्मणि = नीत caused. नीतच नीताच नीताच इति नीतानि । Here नपुंचके कथेष comes by the rule "नपुंचकमनपु सर्व-नेकवच चस्याग्यतरस्याम्।" Hence नीतम is also correct.
- 5. पचताम्—पच stake. तस्य भाव इति पचता। ताम्। चप्रधान कमें of नीतानि।
 - 6 ज्यम्-An प्रथम meaning 'Surely.'
 - 7, ईडमी-Deriv. sl. 46. Qual, भवितव्यता ।
- 8. भिवतन्यता—भू + तथ भावे = भिवतन्यम् Sure happening. तस्य भाव: inevitability. "ज्ञद्भिष्टितौ भावो द्रव्यवत्प्रतायते", hence भवितव्य is द्रव्यवत् and as such there is no incongruity in attaching a भावतिष्ठित to it. The thing was predestined to happen and it has happened; of "वर्षेष्ण भगवतौ भवितव्यत्तेष"—Bhavabhuti, "नियति: प्रतौष्टं यच्छति"। Nom. to भवित understood.
- 10. Voice-----दोव्यन्राजा-----पात्मानम् पत्मान् वधूं---नीत्रीन्---ष्टदंक्या भवितव्यतया (भूयते)---।
 - 48. King Yudhisthira is pining.

तेनानुजनहायेन द्रीपद्या च मया विना। स्थामायामियामानु यामिनीव्वभितप्यते॥ ४८॥

Prak,—तेन यामिनोषु भगम् भागत्यने (Yudhisthira pines at night). I think for a short period only—भागामियामासु यामिनोषु (He pines the whole night and in his suffering his nights seem heavy and long to him), Why this sufferance?—सया विना भागत्याते (He suffers due to my absence). Is he alone the

sufferer—चनुजनस्थिन तेन द्रीपद्या च अभितष्यते (He, his brothers and Draupadi too pine for my absence, This thought does not at all allow वेराग्य to come up to my mind). 48.

Prose.—चतुजसङ्खिन तेन द्रीपद्या च, मधा विना भाषासियासासु सामिनीसु सूत्रम भारतप्यते ।

Eng.—Without me he (Yudhisthira) along with his younger brother and Draupadi too, greatly pine at night having prolonging hours. 48

Beng—আমার অভাবে, অমুক্তনহ রাজা মুধিন্তির ও দ্রোপদী দীর্ঘরামা (যামিনীতে) রজনীতে অতিশয় সম্বপ্ত হইতেছেন।

Expl.-See Prak.

Malli.— नन तथापि तव एव तेषु भासकः न तेषां त्विय तवाध 1 तेनेति— 'भनुजसहायेन' भनुजाः सङ्जाता सङ्गया यय तेन भनुजयुक्तेन इल्प्यं. [तुल्ययोगः सहायार्थं 2] 'तेन' युधिल्टिया 'द्रीपद्या च', 'मया विना' महिरहात इत्यर्थः। 'भायामियामासु' भाषामिन यामा प्रहरा यामां ता तासु [दु खितस्य तथाभाषात इति भावः] 'यामिनीषु भ्रमम् भभितप्यते' [भाषे खट्] तेषु महत् तेषां मियं भिष्णुसङ्गात् न केराग्याबकामः इत्यर्थः 3॥ ४८॥

Notes on Mallı.

1. "Still you have attchment in them and they have not on you"—on this he says 2. The meaning of equal implies equal participation here. 3. The sense is—As I have on them, so they also have attachment on me, hence there in no scope for arra (disgust).

- 1. तैन-Refers to Yudhisthira, भनुक्ते कत्तं रि श्या।
- 2. घनुन &c घनु पद्मात् जाता इति घनु + जन + ड कर्ता विभूते = घनुजा:
 younger brothers, सङ्घयते इति सङ् + घय + घच, कर्ता रि = सङ्घय
 companion, घनुजा: सङ्ग्या: घस्य, वडु—। तेन । Qual. तेन ।

- 3. द्रीपद्या-चनुक्ते कर्त्तर स्वा !
- : 4. मया-विनायोगे हतीया। रया and धनी are also correct
- 5. षायानि &c यान is a 4th part of a night (प्रहर)। "हो असम प्रहरी सभी" हत्यमरः। षा + धम + चल, भावे = षायामः length, स प्रक्षित्र द्वाराम + दिन सल्वें = षायामिन long. Or षा + धम + षिनृष = षायामिनः becoming long. षायामिन यामा. षस्याम, वह । तासु। Qual. सामिनोषु। In times of suffering day or night seems long to us, the sufferers of दुःखितस्य तथाभावात् Malli. and "विषाद द्वी चैतरां रनभीं गमयति" &c.
- 6, धिंतयाते—धिंभ नेतप (दिवादि) + खट्ते भावे = धिंतयाते। Conj, ante. We take तप here as दिवादि by following Malli (see Malli under परितयासे sl, 29), and other शिष्टप्रयोग as in कादस्वरी &c. But usually दिवादि तप is ऐथ्यें, and श्वादि 'तप' is दाहे, उपतापे। This is Bhatton's view, cf, "चयं धातुरेश्वयें वा तख्यानी सभते, ध्ययदा तु शिष्टकर्षाः प्रस्थेपदो''। So better say धिंभ नेतप (तापे श्वादि) + खट्ते भावे। Comp—'तपति मां तनुगावि" &c Sak
 - 7. Voice. ---- भतुजसहाय: सः द्रीपदी च · · · भितप्यते etc.
 - 49. We were insulted by enemies.

ह्रतेत्तरीयां प्रसमं समायामागति ह्रय:। मन्मेच्छिदा नो वचता निरतचन्नगतय:॥ ४६॥

Prak. - भरातय न वचना निरतचन् (The enemy severely pricked us with cutting words). Perhaps they cut jokes with you—मर्नेच्छिदा बचना निरतचन् (They pricked us with pinching words), Only injury came to you—चानतिह्नयः नः (They insulted us too by putting us to shame). How so? समायां प्रसमं हतोत्तरीयान् (খনতেৰ) আননছিত্ত: ব' (খতি) বিংনজন্ (They took away by force Praupadi's clothes, This made is ashamed. Then they wounded us and Draupadi too with cutting words, Thus they added injury to insult), 49.

Prose.— चरातयः सभायां प्रसभ हतो त्ररीयाम् [द्रीपदीम्] (चतएव) चागत-क्रियः न. (चिप) मर्मेष्टिदा वचसा निश्तचन ।

Eng The enemy wounded us and Draupadi with vitalrending words—we too were rendered abashed, because Draupadi's upper garment was forcibly taken away in the assembly. 49.

Beng—সভার বলপূর্বক হাতবন্তা দৌপদীকে এবং হাতবাং সম্প্রাপ্ত**শব্দ** আমাদিগকে শক্ররা মর্মভেদী বাক্য ধারা আহত বা বিদ্ধ করিয়াভিল। ৪৯।

Expl.—See park.—

Maili.—षण वैरितियांतनस्य खबस्यस्थावयोतनाय चतुं भि परापकृति दर्शयन् परिनकारान् वर्ष्यति दिनेत्यांतनस्य खबस्यस्थावयोतनाय चतुं भि परापकृति दर्शयन् परिनकारान् वर्ष्यति दिनेत्यादि— 'भरातयः' स्वतः 'मभायां प्रसभं' वलात्कारेख 'इतोत्तरीयां' खतएव 'आगतिइय' सम्प्राप्तज्ञान्, 'नः' खब्धान् 'मर्भेक्ट्व्दा' मर्भेक्ट्रे- दिने 'वचसा निरतचन्' ख्यातयन् । [बस्तायपहार-वाक् पाक्ष्याभा तथा व्यथयामासः दृष्ययः । ''तच्याव्दसामर्थात् वचसा वा अस्त्रीपस्यं गस्यते इति वस्तुना खलकार-ध्वनि.2] ॥ ४८ ॥

Notes on Mallı.

1. To indicate the inevitability of revenge he enumerates the insults done on them by having shown the wrongs of enemies. 2. The sense is, by stripping off clothes and by harshness of words they pained us thus. Here there is suggestion of a figure by a fact in as much as similarity of words with weapons may be inferred on the strength of the word as (in ferage)!

CHARCHA

- 1, इत &o. उत्तर भवनद्गति उत्तर + इ = उत्तरीयम् upper garment-इ + क कमें ब = इत stolen, taken. इतमुत्तरीयमसा:, वह । तान् । Refers to Draupadı. Adı, used substantively. Obj. of निरतवन् । Draupadı's clothes were taken away—she was इतवस्ता, and then cutting remarks were passed on her. This fact put भन्ने न and his brothers to shame, they were भागतिक्रय:—and they were also wounded by harsh words toc.
- 2, प्रसमन्-प्रगता सभा विचार: चन्नात् इति प्रसमन् वह-। तत् यथा तथा : Adv. Qual, इत 12 इतोचरीयाम् । प्रसमेन 18 also correct : cf ''परित प्रसमेन कीयमान." Sigu.
- 3. भागत &c.— मा + गम + क्त कर्त (= मागता 1. e. प्राप्ता । मागता की: एवाम, यह । ते। Qual. नः। की (= कजा) :s declined like श्री, but मागतकी is declined like सुधी so to say. Qual. नः। She was करोत्तरीया, hence we were naturally भागतक्रियः।
- 4. समं &c, ममंन् vital, ममंदिनति इति मर्भ + किद + किप् कर्तारि ममंदि vital rending तेन। Qual वस्ता।
 - 5. वचसा—करणे ३या।
- 6 निरु चन् निर्+ तच + खड भन् निरु चन् wounded. Nom, भरातय. । [तचित, ततस्, तिच्यति तचाति. भताचीत भतचीत]।
 - 7. Voice परातिभि हतीत्तरीया अवयम निरतन्यामिह ।
 - 50. Methinks this will destroy our enemies.

उपाधत्त सपत्ने वु क्षणाया गुरुसविधी। भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यक्षारमियान्तकः॥ ५०॥

Prak,— অলক: ধ্বৰ দু মাৰ্ধ্বাধন [Death entertained this idea (মাৰ) e, g, of taking away the enemies (Duryodhana &o) to his own abode]. When death entertained this idea ?—যুবভারিধী জন্মানা: ভাৰত্বি(ভারি) মাৰ্ধ্বাধন (Death made this resolution when Draupadi was being dragged in the assembly even in the presence of the superior gurus as Bhisma, Drona &c.)

Pehaps Draupadi made serious offence— ৰজা: কআবা: [No; she was a devoted wife and pure in character, she can commit no fault]. A hyperbole!— ৰজহাবনিৰ মাৰস্বাধন [I make no exaggeration; when our enemies thus dragged Krishnardeath resolved to swallow them up. As man swears when he is compelled to do a work or to buy a thing, so methinks death also swore on the occasion of ৰজহবে, to kill our enemies. In other words, this heinous offence of our enemies will I think destroy them. Thus it may be said that death already gave them the advance price (ব্যক্তরা) in the shape of this unpardonable deed, for carrying away their lives) 50

Prose.—चनकः गुरुसिन्नचो सत्या. क्षणाया चानयने (सित) भावं सत्यद्वारः सिव सपत्रेषु छपाधत्त । ५० ।

Eng —In dragging chaste Draupadi before the superiors (Bhisma &c). Death as it were entertained the idea (of destruction) on our enemies like making of a promise (by even staking something beforehand for sure-performance of the work) 50.

Beng—ভীমাদি গুরুজনের সমূথে সতী জৌপদীকে কেশ ধরিয়া আনায়, (আমার মনে হয়) বমরাজ আমাদের শত্রুর উপর "তাদের মারিব" এই ভাব সভ্যপণের স্থায় পোষণ করিলেন।

Exql,—Arjuna surmises that when their enemies dragged Draupadi by the hair, even then Death resolved to kill them, the price being already paid in the shape of this crime. 50.

Malli.— चय चितद् सङ्गिकारान्तरमाड, उपधत्ते ति—'बन्तक.' मृत्यु 'गुरु-सृद्धिधे' भीखद्रोणादिसमद्यमेव 'स्रत्याः' पतिव्रतात्रा 'कृष्णयाः' द्रौपद्या 'चानयने' कैद्यास्त्ररादिकर्षे थे 'भाव' चिलाभिप्रायम्, इतः परम् चनेन पाख्डवाभिभवेन एतान् स्वन्यर'नेष्यामि इति एवन्यूत 'सत्याष्टारमिव' [कियते चनेन इति कार.। करणे सन्त्राः' सत्यस्यकारः 'सत्याष्टार' सत्यापनम्। चिक्तोवितस्य कार्य्यस्य घवस्यं क्रिया- रवापनार्थं परइसे यहीयते सः सम्बदार:। क्रियादी सरयदाकांग्र प्रान्दोग्रमान तन्त्र व्योकदिश्यः ''क्रीने सम्बदानं सरयहार: सम्बक्ति: स्त्रियान्' इम्मनर:। ''कारे सर्यानदश्य' इति सुमानम 2] तिमा 'स्पन्ने पु छपाधत्त' निहितवान्। तेषां विनाश-काले विपरीतन्त्र सिस्तान् इत्यर्थ:3 ॥ ५०॥

Notes on Malla.

l. खनगरम means 'abode of death'. 2. सत्यकार means the price which is given on other's hand for sure performance of an action resolved upon. It also means the portion of price given beforehand for surety of an action &c. Amara says सत्यकार is synonymous with सत्यापन (neuter) and अत्याज्ञति (fem). सुन् in सत्यकार comes by the rule "कारे—" (char). 3 sense is, Death caused derangement of their intellect at the time of ruin, (cf "अनव्यव्य परिमोक्ति मति." XIV and "विनाधकालि विपरीतहृद्धि.")।

- 1, उपाधत्त-उप+मा+धा+खङ्तः Entertained, Nom, मलकः। कवं भिन्नाये क्रियापचे भाकानेपदम्। (दिधाति धत्ते, दधौं दधे, धास्प्रति ते, भवात् पधित]।
- 3. गुरु &e. गुरु refers to भीषा, द्रोण etc. गुरो: सन्निष: (सामीष्यम्), ∢तत्—, त्रांचन्। षधि ७मी। The offence of उत्तरीय इरण was before superiors even, it was thus a grave unpardonable one.
- 4. भावम्—भू + चल मार्व = भाव feeling 1, e, the idea of taking away the life of Duryodhan etc. Obj of उपाधन !
- 5. सत्या घस + सट: स्थाने म्ब = संत् existing, good, तत. स्त्रियां क्रोप दित सती chaste, तस्याः। Qual क्रम्याथाः।
- 6. सत्यद्वारम् क्रियते भनेन द्विल + घठ्य जरके = कार:। सत्यस्य कार. द्वत्—। तम्। Here सुम् comes by the rule ""कारे सन्यस्य"

एकादश: सग":

सन् comes after सल and भाद when कार follows. उपनान of भावन r The word means the value that is given for the sworn performance of a deed. See Malli As soon as they did वस्त्रप्य of द्रोपदो, then even भन्तक swore to kill them by paying advance money as if for such a henous offence.

- 7. चनक:-Deriv ante, Nom to छपाधत ।
- 8. Voice- "मन्तिन स्यहार इव भाव छपाधीयत · ।
- 51, Draupadi dragged in the assembly—they tolerated it?

तामैचन्त चणं मभ्या दुःश्रासनपुरःसराम् । मभिसायार्क्तवाद्वत्तां कायामिव महातरोः ॥ ५२ ॥

Prak—सभा. तो चपन ऐवन [The venerable men of the assembly e, g, Bhisma, Drona etc. looked at her for a moment, They could not look long through shame] Why shame?—इ बासनपुर:सराम् ताम् (She was being dragged into the assembly by Dussasana, this rendered them abashed. Neutrality only prevented them from doing remedy) Any parallel?—महातरो. हायामिन (As the shade of a great tree is dependent on the tree. so Draupadi here was dependent on the mercy of Dussanna, She cannot but follow him). Any thing more of the similarity—पश्चिश्याक्षम् (श्विस्थ) तरो: पाइनो हायामिन (She was unwilling to go before the members but Dussasna dragged her there like the tree dragging its shade as it were before the setting sun). 51.

Prose, — सभ्या: दु:शासनपुर:सरा तान् प्रभिसायाकम् (स्थितस्य) महातरी. पाइमा क्षायामिय चयन् ऐवन्त ।

Eng.—The members looked at her led by Dussasana for a moment, like the receding shade of a huge tree remained facing an evening sun. 51.

Beng — ছংশানন কর্ত্ক আরুম্বাণা ক্রোপনী সভ্যপণ কর্ত্ক, ক্র্যাভিম্থেছিত মহাভক্তর (অর্থাৎ—ভংকর্ত্ক আরুম্বাণা) ছায়ার স্থার ক্রামাত্র দোধরাছিলেন।

Expl,—Draupadi being forcibly led by Dussasana before the eyes of the assembly is compared to the shade of a huge tree, unwillingly dragged as it were by the tree itself towards the setting sun. The members looked at her for a moment through shame, similarly the falling evening sun looks at the shade for a short period only because of his setting. 51.

Malli,—कन द्रयमाज्ञष्टा, सभी: वा कि जतम् ति त्राष्ट्र तानिति—दृःशसन-पुरःसरां दृःशसन. पुरःसरः यसाः तां तथोक्षां, दृःशसने सभा प्रति पाज्ञष्यमाष्णानित्यदेः ["चनुपसनेनात्" इति न कोपृ2] 'तां कषां सभायां साधवः 'सभाः' ["सभायां य इति य प्रत्ययं 8] 'बिभसायार्क' दिनान्तर्प्याभमुखः स्थितस्य इति श्रेष ["सभायां व गव्यविशे" इति विश्वः। "खच्चेनाभिमरो पाभिमुख्ये" इति पत्ययोभाव 4] 'महातरोः' सम्बिनीम् 'प्रावत्तां कार्यामिव तां कषां चयम् ऐवन्तं न चित्र जुगुप्तितत्वात्, नापि विद्यत् यानियन माध्यस्थाभद्रभयात्।। [पत्र पाज्ञष्यमाष्ट्रायाः कष्णायाः कष्णायाः प्राक्षणायाः प्रति पराष्ट्र मुखलात् पाष्ट्रपक्षायीवय्यम्। तथावि तां न सुचति इति इत्रास्त्रस्य तरसाय्यम् ॥ ॥ ११॥

Notes on Malli.

1. "By whom was she dragged and what did the menibers say?"—On this he says. 2, In द यावनपुर:सराम् we do not get छोप by the rule "सन्पदनेनात्"। 3. The affix य in सम्या is by the rule "समाय यः"। 4. Visva says, साम्र means 'destruction' and 'end of day'. The क्याबीमार in अभिस्याक्षेम् comes by the rule "सम्योगाम-" (char). 5. And did not meddle in it through fear of breach of neutality. 6. Here 'dragged Krishna' being unwilling to the dragger is compared to the receding shade, and Dussasna did not let her go; hence the similarity of him with a tree.

एकाट्य: सग्रः

- 1 ताम्—Refers to 'Krishna' i,e., Draupadi, Obj. of ऐवन ।
- 2. ऐजन-देच+खड् घना। Nom सम्याः। दिवते, ऐविष्ट]।
- 3. चयम्—चय a moment, तम्। व्याहार्थे or भवनसंयोगे श्या by the rule "कालाध्वनीरव्यनसंयोगे"।
- 4. सभा:—सभावां साध्य इति सभा + य=सभ्या' members of an assembly
- 5 द्र शासन &c.—For द्र शासन—दुर. + शास पुच see canto 1. SI, 22, पुर: चर्य सरतीत पुरस्+स+ट करि = पुर'सर: Moving forward-दु:शासन, पुर:सर: चसा', वह । तम्। Qual, ताम्। She was being dragged by द्र शासन। Hence she was दु:शासनपुर:सरा। See Mallı al₃o for gram. etc,
- 6. पिन &c.— मो (पलाक मिया) + घठा भावे = साय' day-fall. साये पकं., सुपस्पा। सायाक लचीक्रव्य इति प्रांससायाक म, प्रव्याभाव by the rule "लच्येनाभिप्रती पाभिमुखे।" words are compounded by लच्य-वाचक प्रव्या to denote पाभिमुख्य। Adv Qual. the किया 'खितस्य' understood. सायस पकं: too correct here.
- 7 षाहनाम्—षा + हन् + क कर्ष र = षाहना returning back, receding; ताम्। Qual. छायाम्। The shade was receding from the tree. So Draupadi was trying to get away from दृ:यासन। In this sense of षा + हन्, of, "षनिन्दा नन्दिनी नाम धैनुरावहतेवनान्" Raghu.
- 8 खायाम्—Here खाया is compared to द्रीपदी। For the simile, see Expl, and Notes on Malli above.
- 9. महातरो: महान् तरु:, कर्मधा। शेषे (ही, related to छायान्। महत् becomes महा by the rule "धानाइत: समानाधित्ररण जातीययो:। महातर is compared to दुशासन। See above.
- 10, Voice—...सध्यै:·····कपुर:सरासाः····ःभाइता कावा दिव पैत्यत ।

52. She cried and wept.

भयथार्थेक्रियारकोः पतिभिः किं तवेचितेः। भक्षयेतामितीवास्या नयने वाष्पवारिणां॥ ५२॥

Prak,— पासा नयने वाध्यविद्यापद स्थेताम् [Her eyes were filled with tears]. Why so?— इति इव [Methinks her eyes were tearful for this very cause]. What was the cause?—तव पातिसः इचितः किम् ["What will be gained by having looked at your husbands'—This thought made her eyes tearful) Why they will save her from the situation— प्रयायक्तियारम्भेः पतिसः (your husbands' procedure was in a wrong line. One of them staked you at the game of dice. And having lost all at dice he has no control on you You are at the mercy of the enemy. Hence your looke cannot move them to action. This very thought, I think, made Draupadi bewail her lot) 52.

Prose.— प्रवाशिक्षयारको: तव पतिनिः इं चिते: (सङ्घ) किन् ? इतीव पक्षा: नयने वाचवारिका पद्ध्येतान।

Eng. "What will be done by your husband, though looked at by you as they had done wrong procedure of action"—This methinks filled her eyes with tears. 52.

Beng—"মিখ্যাভাবে ক্রিয়ারস্ত করার তোমার পতিদের দিছ দ চাহিয়া কি হইবে"—এই চিস্তাই আমার মনে হয় তার চকুবর বাঙ্গ পরিপূর্ণ করিল।

Expl.—See Park.

Malli.— मथ चला तहात्मिकता वर्षयति । चयवार्षे ति— 'पयवार्षे क्रियारको . भयवार्षे तिन्धामृताः क्रियारकाः पतिषद्म । चित्रिक्तिम् स्तक्षे । वेत्रा तैः, तामरचित्रः इत्यये । ंतवं सम्बन्धिः 'पतिक्षिः पानि रच्नि इति पत्यः भर्तारः ['पातेर्ष्ठं ति' इति प्रतियः भर्तारः ['पातेर्ष्ठं ति' इति प्रतियः भर्तारः विक्षित् पत्रकाः । 'इति प्रत्यः । ते 'इंचितः' 'चविच्तः ' 'किम्' न किचित् फलमस्ति इत्यर्थः । 'इति' इत्य विवार्यं 'इते इति स्त्रेष्ठाः, 'वाणवारिषा चन्नाः क्रियाः नयने 'चद्भ्ये ताम्' चाइते [कर्मच खर्ः] । प्रयर्था दरोह इत्यर्थः ॥ १२॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Now he describes her action at that time.

Charcha

- 1. খ্যথাই &c যথা is an খন্য meaning 'proper'. यथा भर्धः चित्रन्, यथाই true, बहु। Or यथा (सहस) খ্য হান स्पत्रा or कर्मधा। Or यथाईन् is খন্য পাৰ। তন নলহীয় খন্। ন যথাই, কালন্। কিয়াখান্ খাংখ, হ্বন্। খ্যথাই. কিয়াংশ। एवान् बहु। ते: i Qual. पतिभ। Yudhisthira lost Draupadi and all his brother at dice. He was খ্যথাই কাম্যাংশ। Hence he and all his brothers cannot save Draupadi. Thus indeed were they all খ্যথাই কিয়াংশ।। See Malli.— খ্যথাই &c.
- 2. पतिभ —पान्ति इति पा + इति = पत्य , husbands, protectors. Hence द्रीपदी can look up for to them, वार्षे ६या। कर्ष of the किया—साध्यते &c understood , cf. "गय्यमानापि किया कारकविभक्ती प्रयोगिका। चल यभेण, यभेण साध्यं नासीत्ययं"—Bhatton.
- 3 देखितै ईंच + ऋ कर्मणि च दंखित looked. तै । Pred to प्रतिभिः। प्रतिभिः देखितै सिंह किम्?
- 4. षदध्येताम्— दघ + लङ भाताम् कर्रेषि । Were filled. [दयदि वस्ते, दरीदे दवधे, रोत्स्वति-ते]।
 - ঠ. ধার—An স্থ্য meaning 'hence'
 - 6. হৰ—Implies 'surmise' (বৰ্ণ বা) here.
 - 7. नयने उक्तकर्म of प्रदुधे ताम्।
 - 8. वाष्प &c --वाषाणां वारि, (नत्। धनुक्ते कर्त्तर ह्या।
 - 9 Voice-केन भ्यते · · वाचवारि · · घर्यः ।
 - § 53. Our eldest brother tolerated all this.

सोदवान् नो दग्रामन्यां ज्यायानेव गुणप्रयः। सुलभो हि हिवां भङ्गो दुर्बेभा सत्स्ववाच्यता॥ ५३॥

K. R. Kirat-9.

Prak.— স্থায়াৰ্থৰ ব: ঘৰ্ষা হয়া হাইবাৰ্ [Our eldest brother tolerated this miserable condition of ours]. Strange—যুদ্ধিয়: আ্যাবাৰ্ (He is always after qualities, so he cannot but tolerate this state]. Enemies should not be allowed to get the upper hand—হিবা ধরা (বায়:) মুবানা হৈ (Enemies can be rooted out in time). Similarly quality also can be acquired in time—ম্ব্যু ঘ্ৰাহ্মা [That can t be, a scandal once imputed on a person cannever be wiped off, where as even a great enemy can be extirpated by force and strategy. So to avoid scandal he preferred this degradation). 30.

Prose. — गुणिपयः ज्यायान् न. भन्त्यां दशां सोढवान् । दिवां भन्नः सुलभ हि, सतसु भवाज्यता दुर्वभा । Or—हि दिधां मङ्गः सुलभः &c.

Eng—Our eldest brother fond of quality, tolerated this low condition of ours. Destruction of enemies indeed can easily be made, whereas blamelessness is rare with the good. 53.

Beng — গুণপ্রিয়া জ্যে চুলাতা ব্নিষ্টির আমাদের এই নিরুষ্ট দশা সহ করিলেন। বাস্তবিক শক্রর নাশ সহজ, কিন্তু সতের অনিল্যতা তুর্লভ।৫৩।

Expl.—Yudhrsthira in consequence of his promise at the game of dice had to tolerate this state, specially he feared scandal. For even a great adversary may be uprooted but a scandal of the good can never be wiped off. 53.

Malli. — नतु भविष्ठः विमर्थमसमर्थः इव उपेचितं — तवाइ सोडवानिति गुणाः पिया यस्य भः 'गुणिपयः' प्रियगुण. ["वाप्रियस्थ" इनि परनिपातः 2] 'ज्यायान् चयत्रः वृश्विष्टर 'एव' [इड्डबन्दात् ईयस्ति "ज्ञादादीयसः" इति चाकारादेशः 3] 'नः' चलाकम्, चन्ते भवाम् 'चन्त्यां' निक्रष्टां 'दयाम्' चवस्थां सीडवान् न तु वयं विन्तु तदववस्था देति भावः । नतु यत् पृचा महानर्थकारिणी इत्यायका चार्च—संसभ इति — 'दिवां' विद्यां भक्तः सुख्यः वाचानरिऽपि इति श्रेवः । 'सत्सु' सम्मनेषु 'चवाचता' चनिन्दाता दुवंभा, नतु सन्द्रपेचा । 'वि' प्रसिदी । सन्दिचतः सोकापनाद

रव वजवान, वस छत्पन्नस पुन: चप्रतिविधेयलात्, स च समयोक्षण्वने स्थात् एव इति भावः 4 ॥ प्रवृ॥

Notes on Malli.

- 1. "Why did you neglect thus like disabled ones"—on this he says by सोदवान &c, 2. परिनियत of प्रिय comes by the varttika "वा प्रियस" (char), 3, In इ'यसन् after the word उस, आ after का comes by the rule "ज्ञान चान इंग्रस्: 4, The sense is, scandal is stronger than indifference to enemies. for a scandal once imputed on one, cannot be remedied, And that will follow if promise (at dice) is not kept.
- 1. सोडवान् सह + ज्ञवतु कत्तं रि भतीते = सोडवान् bole rated, Nom, न्यायान्।
- 2. जाशान्—चितश्येन इस इति इस + ईयसुन् = जाः + ईयसुन् = जाशान्।
 Here Arjuna uses जायान्, for युधिष्टर was elder in comparsion
 with him. Adj used substantively
- 3. गुष्तिय.—गुषा: प्रिया.षस, वह—। Qual, नप्रायान्। प्रियगुष 18 also correct by the varttika "वा प्रियस"।
- 4. सुखभ.—Deriv. ante, Pred to भन्न । In time enemy can be overcome of. "सुकर सब्दन् सहिन्यना रिपुरु म् खित्र महानिष्"—
 Kerat II.
 - 5. दुर्लमा-deriv ante, Pred to प्रवाचता।
 - 6 भवास्तरा—वक्तुं शेग्यमिति वच + स्थत् कर्मीस वास्त् व contempt, तस्य भाव इति वास्य + तक् = वास्त्रता contempt, न वास्त्रता । Nom. to भवति understood. Here the form is not वाक्य for it does not denote मन्द्रस्य त्रा, the rule is "वसेऽसन्द्रस्य त्रायाम्"। Public blame is invariably seen with the good. of. "वया स्त्रीयां तथा वास्त्रा सुक्तें ने जनः"—Uttaracharita. I.
 - 9. Voice—गुणिययेण न्यायसा..., भन्ना दशा सीटा.....भन्ने न सुस्तिन अवतिम्या दृष्टी भागा (भूयते)।

्रं अ. Minds of the high-souled are like sea-waters.
स्थित्यतिक्रान्तिभीकृषि स्वच्छान्याकुत्तितान्।पि।
तोयानि तोयरायीनां मनांसि च मनस्विनाम ॥ ५४॥

Prak.— तीयराधीनां तीयानि मनखिनां मनानि च (समानि) [Water of the seas and the mind of the high-souled are equal). How? च्यित्वतिक्वान्तिभोदांच [The sea does not outrun its beaches, similarly the great does not break the limits of मर्यादा or contract, promise &c.], Is that all?— चाकुचितानि चिप खळ्डानि (The water of the sea is translucent though disturbed, similarly the mind of the great is steady though agitated) 54.

Prose — तोयराशीनां तोयानि मनस्तिनां मनासि च स्थित्यतिक्षान्तिभी दृष्णि,
पाकु शितानि पपि खच्छानि (भवन्ति)।

Eng.—Both the water of the sea and the minds of the great fight shy of transgression of limits and are clear though agitated. 54.

Beng—সমুদ্রের জল এবং উন্নতের মন—উভয়েই সীমালজ্মনে ভীত এবং উভয়েই আকুলিত হইলেও নির্মাল থাকে।

Expl.-See Park.

Malli.— ननु यनुवधे राज्ञां क नाम चपवादः १ प्रतात की त्ताः एव द्रत्यायदा, स्वां, स एव समयोग्न चनक्वाद्वितकोच्यां महानिन्दा। नदानितित चाययेन चाह 1 — स्थितीति 'तोयरायौगं ससुद्राचां 'तायानि, मनस्विनां मनांति च' समानि भविना । स्थयं विद्यानिष्ट— ''स्थित्यातक्वां त्तामोचाय' स्थित्यतिकान्तेः मर्य्योदोग्न ज्वान् देतो. भोद्या चतपव 'वाकुं खतानि' सद्योधानांन चिप स्वच्छानि' चक्कुवाचि, न तदन्ते द्रत्यये.। मनस्वी चय युधिष्ठिदः द्रति भावः 2 [घव तीयानां सामान्यतः मनस्वनाः (गनम्बिनम्सा) च चप्रक्रतानां एव गुचतीत्यात् चीपस्यस्य गम्यतया तुक्ययोगितः वहारः । गुचवात्र भीदलं स्वच्यता च ॥ ५४॥ [त्यरनी — वंचन्ते]।

Notes on Mallinatha,

1 "Wherein lies the scandal of kings in killing enemies. rather it is conducive to far —" Apprehending this he says—that is the source of great infamy in as much as the fame will be stained for breach of trust 2. The sense is, this Yudhisthira is a high-minded one 3. Here the figure is तुल्ययोगिता for the similarity is suggested owing to the general similarity of qualities of water and the mind of the highsouled. The qualities are fearfulness and clearness (N. B.—Valli's मनस्विना should be मनस्विमनसाम् for तीय and मनस् are here compared,].

- 1. स्थिर्धात &c.— पित + क्रम + किन् भावे = पितक्रान्ति transgression. स्थित is limit of seabeach (तोष्ठचे); and limit of sectety. contract &c. (मन' पचे)। स्थिते पितक्रान्ति, इत्ता। तस्था भौरुषि भूतत् or सुप्सपा। Qual both— तोषानि and मनीसि। For स्थित meaning limits (मधीदा), of "स्थितरभेता। स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम"— Raghu.
- I स्वकानि भक्क pure. सु पतिश्रयेन पक्कानि (निर्मेतानि), प्रादितत्।
- 3. पाकुलिगानि—पा+क्न+िष्ण्+क्त कर्मीष = पाकुलिगानि disturbed. The sea does not become turbid though disturbed. So the great are not perturbed even if disturbed. Qual, तोयानि and सनांति।
- 4. मनखिनाम्—सन' प्रशासिक एषामिक सनस् + विनि सल्यें = सनखिन. The high-souled. The मनबिन् are compared to तीयराधि (Sea). People's mind or their placid state are often compared to vast sheet of waters, of "सुप्तमोन दव इद" and "इदा प्रसन्ना इव गुडनका:"—Raghu. स्थि यानं चित्तम—sl. 40.
 - 5. मनांसि, तीयानि—Nome to भवन्ति understood,

- 6. तीय &c.—तीयानां राष्यं तीयरायय: lit, masses of water, hence a sea, (तत्। तेवाम्। Similarity of water withmind is through the similarity of their qualities, See Malli.
 - 7. Voice--- "मनोभि. तोयै: "भीकभि. ' भाकुलिते' चिप खच्छै : (भृयते)
- 55. Friendship with दायाद Duryodhana &c. ended in enmity.

धार्त्तराष्ट्री: सह प्रीतिवे रमस्माखस्यत । पसन्मैत्री हि दोषाय कुलक्कायेव सेविता ॥ ५५ ॥

Prak.— अव्यास वैरमस्यत [In our case it ended in enmity]. What enced in enmity?—धार्म राष्ट्रे: सड भीति: अव्यास व रमस्यत [Friendship with the sons of Dhritarastra ended in enmity] How is that possible?—असमी वी सेविता (सती) डि दीबाय [I say friendship with the bad produces misery]. Clear the point by an instance—ज्ञव काया सेविता (सती) इव दीवाय (भवति) [In fact friendship with an evil party is like resorting to a falling river bank—both being dangerous to life].

Prose.—धार्त राष्ट्र: सड प्रीति पद्मासु व रमन्यत । डि चस न्ये वो कूल ख्यास इव सेविता (सतौ) होवाय भवति ।

Eng.—Friendship with the sons of Dhritarastra produced enmity in us, For evil frendship (i, e, friendship with the bad) being contracted is conducted to ill effects like the shadow of a (falling) river-bank 55,

Beng—ধৃতরাষ্ট্রের পুত্র (দারাদ) হুর্ব্যোবনাদির সহিত প্রীতি আমাদের উপর শত্রুত। উংপাদন করিল। কারণ হুর্কনের সহিত সঙ্গতি করা ছুইলে, পতনোলুধ নদীতটের ছায়ার ভায় দোবেব কারণ হইয়া থাকে।

Expl.—See Prak.

Malli,—''नन जनात्यवो: खननवेरे किं कारण में द्रावाण्य प्रवासी प्रवासी किंदिन किंदि क

Notes on Malla

1. Apprehending the statement "what is the cause of Ajatasatru's enmity with the kinemen" he says our friendship &c 2 "This is a contrary assertion, that friendship produces enmity"—on this he says 3 The bad indeed do not eye like the good the crime of quarrelling with friends.
4 The figure here is चर्यांन्रवास enlivened by उपना।

- 1. धार्तराष्ट्रे.—धनराष्ट्रम पायत्य प्रानि इति धाराष्ट्र+ पण् = धार्तराष्ट्राः sons of I)hritarastra, ते । सहयन्द्योगे स्तीया by the rule "सहयुकेऽप्रधाने।"
- 2. प्रोति प्री+ तिन् भावे = प्रीति love, bere friendship, Nomto भत्यत।
- 3. वेरम- वीरस्य भाव कर्म ना इति वीर + पण् = वेरम enmity. वीर being a गुणवचन word ष्यञ् would have been the proper affix nere by the rule ''गुणवचनवाद्यायादिस्य कर्मण च''। But as Panini himself uses वैर in the rule ''इन्हाइ न वैरमै ट्रानक्यो'' so the word takes पण्। Cf ''क्यं वेरनिति? वोरस्यभाव: कर्म विति ष्यञा भाज्यम्। उपाते, ''इन्हाइ न वर—'' इति निहे जात—''Saranadeva, Obj. of प्रस्थत।
- 4. चन्यत— स् (प्राणिप्रसन्ने दिवादि) + लङ त कर्त्तरि । [स्यते, सुकुवे, सोक्यते सिव्यते]।

- 5. घसना वी— निवस्त्रभाव (इति or) इदम् निव + घण् निवम् । ततः स्त्रियाम् कीप इतिमे वी। or निव + घण् = मे वाम् , then कीप (tem) also gives मे वो with स्त्रोप। घसनी में वो निर्मेश,—; पुंवज्ञाव b / the rule "पुवन् कर्मधारस्जीतस्द्रिशोसेषु—"। No1, to भवति understood. Here fem, is taken to keep up the comparison with the fem, कासा।
 - 6. इ-हितीपव्यया "इ हेतावबधार्ये"।
- 7. दीवाय—दुव + घल्भावे = दीव fault, तथा। सम्प्रदाने धर्षी by the varttika "कृषि सम्पदानोने चु"।
- 8. जूल etc—जून with दोचे means 'rivar-bank, तस काया। उपमान of चहनी हो। A river-bank is always dangerous it may give way at any moment, so is friendhip with the bad "त्यन दुर्गनसंस्थाम भन प्राथमहोराबस"।
- 9. चेविता—सेव+क्ष कर्मण+टाप् स्त्रियाम् = सेविता resorted to. Pred. to असम्बोधे and कृतकृष्या।
- 10. Voiceपोत्या · में ब्राः ... क्यया इव विवतवा सत्या (भ्रवते)।
- 11 Remark For almost a sumilar idea compare "समुद्र-यन् भृतिमनार्यं सङ्गान् वरं विशेषीय समं महास्मिः" Canto I sl 8.

56 The ways of the wicked are inscrutable.

ष्यववादादभीतस्य समस्य गुणदोषयोः। श्रमद्वत्तरहो सत्तां दुविभावं विधेरिव ॥ ५६ ॥

Prak— पड़ी पड़न्ते डल द्विभावम् (O the ways and movements of the bad are inscrutable), Nothing inscrutable here— विश्वे डल्पान द्विभावम् [Their mevements are unfathomable like the movements of Providence], wherein lies their similarity? अपवादात् अभीतस्य (Both are indifferent to public opinion, Like providence, the bad go on with their will whether people approve or disapprove it), This is not all? गुजदीवदी:

अवस्य (In their attack or in their favour both the bad and the Providence do not pay heed to men's badness or goodness. Providence works with reference to our successive briths and not to temporary goodness or badness in our life Hence Providence is compared to the bad) 56.

Prose. - घडी ! घपवादात् घभीतस्य गुणदीवयो समस्य घसडुत्ती. इत्त विधे:

Eng.—Ho, the ways of the wicked regardless of infamy and equal in merit and demerit are inscrutable like the ordains of Providence

Beng — হায় অপবাদে নি জীক এবং গুণে ও দোবে সমান, অসতের
চেষ্টাচরিত্র বিধির বিধানের স্থায় হুজে য বটে।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli,— ननु पादावेव तेषा अत्ताविद्याय कथं में बीक्रता 'इत्यायका किक्तमें', दुर्जनहत्तं दुवि प्रोधम् इत्याह पापवादादिति 1— 'पपवादात्' जनाकोणात् 'पमौतस्य' पाजुगुप्तमानस्य इत्ययं । 'गुणदीवयी. समस्य' तुव्यवृद्धोः, निग्रहानुग्रही गुणदीवयी: पानम्बन्धतः इत्ययं 2 ['विधी' प्राप एततः, विशेषणं योज्ञानः,] 'पही पानको ' पाण्यास्य धूर्तस्य 'देहित विधे: देवस्य 'वतिनव' 'दुवि भाव' विभावियतुमणकाम् । किन्तु कार्यक्रमधिगस्यमः इत्ययं 3 [भवते स्थनात कच्छा" खल्मस्यः 3] ॥ ५६॥

Notes on Malli

1 "Why have you contracted friendship without first ascertaining their ways"—anticipating this he says, the works of the wicked are inscrutable 2 The sense is, without paying heed to punishment and favours of demerit and merit. 3, The sense is, but can be known from results only, 4, In द्विभावम, the affix is खल denoting difficulty after रिकान भू।

Charcha

1, भपवादात्—भद+वद+वञ्भावे= भपवाद ıntamy, scandal. अस्यातः। "भोवार्यानां भगदेतु." इत्यपादाने धुनौ ।

- 2, भभीतस-भी + क कर्ष रि (भक्त कलात्) = भीत: frightened. क भीत:, नभत्त (तस्य। Qual. both भवद् चे: and विभे:। Both seem to be regardless of infamy Their nature goes uniformly.
- 3 गुणदीषयो:--गुणवदीषय, इन्द्र। तथी। विषयाधिकरणे अभी। For a similar use of. "सम: सिडावसिडी च"।
- 4, भसद्भे: -- इत् + किन् भावे -- इति deeds भस्ती इती भस्य, वह । तस्य। अपि (की related to कत्तम्। Adj used substantively.
 - 5. पही-पायवाँ पव्यवम् . See canto I. sl. 23
- 6. इत्तम्—इत् + त नपु सकी भावे = इत्तम् deed. Nom. to भवति understood.
- 7. दुविभावम्-दु खेन विभाव्यते जायते दति दुस् + वि + भू + णिच + खल् कर्माण = दुविभावम् insorubable. Pred, bo उत्तम्
- 8. विधे:—विद्धातीति वि+धा+ित कत्तर = विधि Providence, तस्त्र। Same case with ध्यह्ने: Providence is known by the final result only and not before, of, 'प्रतीयते चातुर्विहत फले." Canto I. This is due to पूर्वजनाकर्म।
 - 9. Voice .- ... । श्लेम ... दुविभावेन भूवते ।
 - 57 I cannot but remedy this condition'

ध्वं सेत हृद्यं सद्यः परिभूतस्य मे परै:।

यद्यमर्षः प्रतीकारं भुजालस्यं न सम्ययेत्॥ ५७॥

Prak.— इदय सदा: ध्व सेत (The heart instantly would have given way). Whose heart?—परं. परिमृतस्य में इदयम (I say my heart would have been destroyed; for I am defeated by my enemies). It ought to have already been destroyed—यहि समर्थ: प्रतोकारं मुजालस्य न लक्षयेत् (Yes, it would have been shattered, but my idea of levenge is ringing in my heart. And to fulfil this desire I am seeking power of remedy in my arms). 57.

Prose, --परै: परिभृतस्य में इदयं सदाः ध्व सेत यदि चमर्षः प्रतीकारं मुजा-सम्बंग सम्बोत ।

Eng.—My heart would hav been shattered, overcome as I am by the enemy, had not revenge caused my heart to fall back on arms as remedy. 57.

Beng—শক্তক পরিভৃত আমার হৃদয় তৎক্ষণাথ ধ্বংস প্রাপ্ত হইত বদি বৈরনির্ঘাতনবাদনা হৃদয়কে প্রতীকাররূপ ভূঙাবলম্বন না পাওয়াইত (অর্থাৎ বৈরনির্ঘাতন বাদনায় আমার প্রতীকায়েচ্ছা যদি না থাকিত)। ৫৭।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli. — नतु एवंनानी कर्य परिभूत जीविस तबाइ आप सेत इति — 'परे.' यतुनि: "परिभूतस्य ने इट्य सदाः ध्यंसित सस्येत् इत्यदाः। 'समर्थः कर्ता प्रतीकार' प्रतिक्रियाद्यं 'सुजावलस्य ' इस्तावलस्य नं सम्भयेतं न याद्ययेत् यदि इद्येन इति अवः। सर्थं जीवानि प्रतिविधित्सया नतु निरुक्तिया इति भाव 2 ॥ ५० ॥

Notes on Mallı.

1. "How you having such self-respect still live"—on this he says 2. The sense is, truly I live for remedy and not through shamelessness,

- 1 भ्रंसित—श्वस+लिड (विधी) इतः Shoula perish or would have perished, Nom. इदयम्।
- 2. सदा समाने भार्यन भार दित समान + दाम = स + दाम = सदा 1mme. diately. भाष्य। Qual ध्व सेत। In this sense of सदा, of, "सदा: क्वाहिरदरदन के देगीरमा" Megha,
- 3. परिभृतस्य-परि+भृ+ त कर्म वि = परिभृत overpowered, chooked down तस्य। Qual, नै।
- 4. पर: पर here means enemy, तै। घडनो नर्त रि इया। "परो ट्रान्यन्ने प्रवत्तु" इति इसचन्द्र: | Its original meaning is 'other than

selt'; thence means it 'enemy', ''परापरशब्दयो. उपचारात् श्रवीप्रति-वादिनि च प्रयोग "— Manorama The base in this sense is a सर्व-नाम, of, ''तथा परेषां युधि च''— Raghu ''जच्छी असुत्मुक्वितासिस्त्र' परेषाम,'' sl 80, infra.

- 5. चमधं: नर्धणम् इति सम्म + घल आवे = मर्धः tolerance, न मर्धः नरुतत्। 'चमधं: '18 '1re', प्रयोजक कर्ता to सम्मयेत्।
- 6. प्रतीकारम्—प्रति + क्व + घष्ठ भावे = प्रतिकार or प्रतीकार remedy, तम्। Same case with सुजालम्बन । Here प्रति optionally becomes प्रती by the rule "उपसगैस्य घलामनुष्य बहुलम्"।
- 7, शुजाबन्त, मा + खन्द + घलभावे पालन्व support, शुजे पालन्व support on arms, सृत्या। Or शुजस्य पालन्व. support of arms, दत्ता तन्। Obj, of लभवेत्। I depended on arms (1, e, on fight) to take revenge.
- 8. जन्मयेत्— जभ + जिच् + जिच्च (तिषी) + यात् जन्मयेत. should cause to take, Nom, (प्रयोजनातती) जमवं:। Here तुम् 18 added to the root जम by the rule 'जमेस''। जिजना जम has two kinds of meanings (!) पान ग्रापन जेना गित्व । Here it is गत्रापन जेना प्राधि । nas muchas attainment of attitude 18 1mplied. Thus the root being प्राप्तायं 118 चिण जतां (इदय) takes इया, बळार्य the rule "गतिसुद्धिपत्ययवसानारंश्रान्दकर्मानमं नाणामणि जत्ती सणी" does not apply, Thus without जिच्च the sentence was इदयं सुजालम्ब जभेत, with जिच्च जमवे इदयेन सुजालम्ब जम्मयेत्। Also see cauto I, sl, 15 In this sense of जिजना 'जम', of, "जित्व चितिमा सुनरां सुने पुनिं सारिभिः सौधिनवाय जम्मयन्" Sisu, I, Malli's, "यादयेत्" here should better be replaced by प्रापयेत्।
 - 9. Voice मृद्ये न अधित. यमध्य प्रतीकार भुजालम्ब लम्भोत...।
 - 58. I am ashamed of this state of ours

त्रवध्यारिभिनीता हरिगैस्तुत्वव्रक्तिताम्। बन्योऽन्यस्यापि जिल्लीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनाम्॥५८॥ Prak,—चरिभि: वयम ् इरिपै: तुल्बहत्तितां नीताः (The enemy has made us equal with the deer. For like the deer we roam from forest to forest and our live' hood consequently is like them). Could you not confront your enemy,—भवधूय नीता. (They have defeated us at dice and we are now thus circumstanced), What is your position now?—वय चन्योचस पिन जिल्लोम. (We are ashamed of one another even). Is that all?—सइ-वासिनाम, कि पुन (That is not all, we are abashed of our colleagues also. We can not look any one up to the face, such miserable is our state). 53,

Prose. चिरितिः चवध्य इरिणै. तुत्ववन्तिताम् नौतः: वय चन्योत्यस्थापि जिज्ञौमः, सङ्वामिनास् पुनः किम ।

Eng.—Defeated by the enemy and having attained the status of the deer we thus are asnamed of one another what to speak of the fellow-men? 53.

Beng—অবিকর্ত্ক পথাজিত এবং হবিণের সহিত তুল্যজাবনত্ব প্রাপ্ত হইয়া আমর। পরস্পার লচ্জিত আছি, সহবাদির নিকট যে লচ্জিত আছি ভাহা আর বলিয়া কি বলিতে হইবে।

Expl.—See Prak

Malli.— नतु तथे व क' भयमभिमान, तबाइ भवधूयेति— 'धरिभि: भवधूय' परिभूय 'इरिणे:' स्वी: 'तुल्याविताम्' तुल्यजीवमत्वं वत्याद्वारतामित्यथं:। 'नोता:' प्रापिता वय पञ्चापि दित श्रेष, 'धन्यान्यस्थापि निक्षोमः, खञ्जाम हे 'सहवासिनां' सहचारियां 'किं पुनः' प्रापित निक्षोमः देति किसु वक्तव्यमित्यथं. [कियायोगे सन्वस्थामान्य पष्टो]। भव वयं पञ्चापि तुलाः।भिमाना एव, इदं तु मर्दकसाध्यं कमें इति सावासमान्य पर्दा स्वाप्त स्

Notes on Malli.

1. The sense is, we five are equally sensitive, but this deed can de done by me alone, so it is being done by me at the instance of the sage (Vyasa), See ante and Canto III.

- 1, भवभूय भव+ भूज + स्थप् having overpowered.
- 2, चरिभ:-- चरि enemy, तै:। चनुक्ते कर्तर हैया।
- तु नीता:—नी+क कर्नाण = नीता: driven. Qual, वयस ।
- 4. इरिण.—तुल्लशस्योगे श्या by this rule "तुल्लार्थे.—" ante, Here इरिण and तुल्ल are connected, still तुल्ल enter into समास in तुल्ला हिता। This is allowed by the dictum "सापेचल दिप गमकलात् समास "। Comp "विनयात भपेतपुद्दः" in स्वप्रवास्वरत्तम्।
- 5. तुल्य &o. इत + किन् करणे = इति. livelihood, तुल्या इति एषाम् वह-। तस्य भाव इतितुल्य इति + तस्य = तुल्य इतिता । ताम्। Obj, of नौता.।
- 6. षयोगस—षयस पगस has षगस repeated owing to the varttika "कर्म व्यक्तिहार सर्वनामोह वाणे समाप्तव वहुलन्"। Then comes the varttika "चन्यप्रधोनं समास्त्रवन्"। Thus we get ष्यास पन्यस, then पत्रो in the first पन्यस becomes म by the varttika "प्रमास वदभाव पूर्वपद स्थास प्रमास कर्माव पूर्वपद स्थास प्रमास कर्माव पूर्वपद स्थास प्रमास कर्माव पूर्वपद स्थास क्षित्र । Lastly by सन्धि we get पन्योगस । Here स, is not dropped. This in an irregularity suggested by the word वहुलन् (वहुन्य द्यान पूर्वपद स्थास विभक्त नेलुक्,)। धूनो would have been the proper विभक्ति here by the varttka "नुगुलावि सम्मास दिन्य स्थानम्"। But पत्रो here is सम्बन्ध सामान्ये दि, "कर्मादी मार्मप सम्बन्धमावविवंद्या प्रशिद्य"—Bhattoji.
- 7. जिज्ञोम:—जो (कादि) + बट मस्। Nom वयम। [जिज्ञेति, जिज्ञाय, क्रेचिति, चक्रेचीत्]। जो + क्ष gives both ज्ञेत as in "ज्ञोतिमद नमस्वीतमसी"— Kirat xii sl. 13. and क्रोच as in "क्रोचा च इष्टा च वभाण भैमो"—Naishadha.
- 8, किम्—An चन्यय by intonation (भिक्किविशेष) means किं वक्तव्यमः
- 9. सहवासिनान्—सङ एकत वस्ति इति सह + वस + विनि कर्तेरि सप्त-कारिष सहवासिनः colleagues, तैषान्। सन्त्रसमानाये पटो as in-क्रामोन्यस्थ।
 - 10. Voice-नीतै: चकामि: अधितः ।

ं 59, The dis-spirited are like grass. यत्तिवैकस्यनम्बस्य नि:सार वाक्कवीयस:। जन्मिनो ब्रामहीनस्य त्यणस्य च समा गति:॥ ५६॥

Park—जन्मिन. उपस्य च समा गति: (A man is equal to a grass). How is that possibles?—मानहीनस्य जन्मिन. (I say a man having no self respect is as good as a grass) Still a man is very powerful—गितिदेवस्थनस्य जन्मिन: (Think of a man humbled down for want of strengh. Is he not equal to a grass?) What about his qualities?—िन सारलात् ख्वीयस. (The man having no stamina is devoid of gravity &c. Then he is equal to a hellow grass, In fact self respect is the root which makes a man of us). 53.

Prose, - श्रितवेकस्थनस्य नि.सारत्वात् खबोयम भागहीनस्य जन्मिनः दृणस्य समा गति:।

Eng.—The state of a man, humbled down through Usability of strength, incapacitated for want of inner essence and devoid of self-resquet is equal to a grass, 59.

Beng—দামর্থ্যবিরহহেতু নয়, অস্তঃসার শৃস্ততার জ্ञ গৌরববিহীন
 এবং অভিমানগীন ব্যক্তির অবস্থা তৃণের তুল্য হইয়া থাকে!

Expl. - See Prak

Malli, -- नत् ति दु खैकिनिदानमत् : यत् । मान एव व्यनताम् इति पाश्रद्धाः तत्त्वाने दोवनाइ ।, यत्ति इति -- 'यत्ति वैक्वानस्य' यत्तिवैक्वान उत्तास्य दिविक्तिन्वे ध्यां ण पवष्टमसामय्यं विरद्धेन च नत्रत्य प्रद्वोभृतस्य विधेयभृतस्य च 'नि:सारतात' दुवं ज्ञतात् स्थिरायरिहतत्वात् च । [''सारोवची स्थिराये च' इत्यमर: 2] ज्ञचोयसः नौरवद्दीनस्य नोरसस्य च इत्यथे: 'मानदोनस्य जन्मिनः' जन्तोः [वौद्धादित्वात् इति:] 'द्याद्य च गतिः' प्रवस्था 'सानदोनस्य जन्मिनः' व्याद्य विक्रष्टतात् न त्याजाः

मान इति भावः (श्रेषाबद्धारः चर्यं, तदतुप्राचिता इयसुपमा इति चनेकार्थदौपिकाः इति म्यजाते (१ उपमा वा व्यजाते इति चनेकार्थदोपिकाः)॥ ५८॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Apprehending the saying 'then give up self respect the root of sorrow", he enumerates the faults in abandoning it, 2. Amara says, बार means strength and inner essence.

3. According to भनेनाधंदोपिना the figure here is स्नेष and the उपना enlivened by it, is suggested. (N. B.—Here Malli's reading seems defective We have corrected it).

- 8, जवायस: पित्रयेन खष्ठः इति जव + इयत्न खचीयस् not grave (जिन्त्रपचे), 'light' being hollew (दण पचे)। तस्य। Qual जिन्त्रनः and दबस्य।
 - 4. जन्मन:-- भेषे दशे related to नति: । Deriv sl. 13.
 - 5. मानडीनस-मानेन डोन: १तत् । तस्य । Qual, जन्मिन: ।

- 6. गति:—गम + तिन् भावे = गति state, condition, "गति. भवस्या" Mall, Now, to भवति understood, cf. "भित्रभैवन्तौपर भप्रयुज्यन्मानोऽप्यक्ति"—Bhashya,
 - 7 Voice ... गत्या समया भूधते
- 8. Remark —One must have self-respect (मान), without it a man is at ease even insulted and hence he is no better than crass or dust, of, "सम्बाद्यमानिऽपि देहिनकहर रज" —Sisu.

60 Highness is to be sticked to

भलड्घं तत्तरुष्ठीच्च यद्यदुचै भेष्ठीस्ताम्। वियता ज्यायसी मा गान्महता केन तुङ्गता ॥ ६०॥

Prak,—तुइता केन (इतना) जायसी पियतां मा गात (Highness should be favourably entertained). Whose highness do you say?—
महतां तुङ्गता (I mean the highness of the high-souled should be highly appreciated and loved), Why do you say so?—
तत्तत् भवष्यम खदीत्य (I say this, seeing all those as insurmoutable), Which are insurmountable?—महास्तां यद यद उसे तत् तत् केष्ट्यम् च दित्य (Seeing that all that are high in mountains are insurmountable, why should not highness, in men be appreciated?). 60

Prose — महोश्रतां यद यद उसे तत् तत् पर्शाच्यन् उदोचा महतां तुङ्गता (मानीव्रत्य) ज्यायशे प्रियतां केन (ইतुना) मा गात्।

Eng —All that are high in mountains are insurmountable—seeing this, why should not the highness in the great attain greater favouritism

Beng —পর্বতের বা ধা উচ্চ, তা তা অলজ্যা বিবেচনা করিয়া, মহাত্মাগণের মানৌলতা কেন নিরতিশয় প্রিয়তা প্রাপ্ত হবে না।

Expl - People respect the mountain for its insurmount-K. R. Kirat-10 able lofticess, similarly the great are worshipped and dreaded for then high strong mindedness. Here we may well remember Macha's saying—"तृङ्गलिमरा नादी नेदं सिन्धावगाधता।

भल वनीयताहेत्रसर्यं तन्मनिख्ति॥"

(Also see sl. 63.—infra)

Melli, — मानलारी दोषसुका तत्म झाने षड्भिः गुणासाइ छल ध्यमिति — मडोस्ता पर्वताना मन्त्रिय 'यत यत' प्रकाटिकम 'उचै ' उत्रत 'तत् तत धक्ष्यम् उत्तेचा'
उत्रमेचा तर्कायला इति यात्, महता' महत्मना 'त्रह्मता' मानोज्ञला 'जायमी प्रियता' प्रियल 'केन' उत्तर 'मा गात' केनापि प्रियल गन्कृत्येव इत्यर्थ [भाविषि "मा'ड ल्ड्"। भटोऽपवादः। देवादिन क्तिरोऽपि इच्छामृत्पादयित एव श्रीपवतत् भिवत् वर्षे अत्यामनार्थभाशी प्रयोगः। उत्तेचा इति भभमानकृत् कल्लिन्देंगः, क्वित् प्रयोगदर्थनात् सोढ्या 1 ॥ केवित् 'उदीचाम्' इति पठिन्तः। तत् 'यत् यत् उत्तर् तत् तत् भन्न चसुदीचाम्' श्रवनोक्तनीयम् न च उत्तर चनायम् इति। श्रतः महत्तामित्यादि योजयन्ति ।॥ ६०॥

Notes on Malli,

l By the rule "माजिन्छ" in गान there is लुड् in the cense of चार्गम्। Then चर्: is prohibited by the rule "न माडयोगे" (ante) The benediction is here applied to wish that in this matter it generates desire like medicine even of one having accidentally no such attitude. In उद्दोचा and गान there is no चमानकर कता, but it is to be tolerated through several such instances (in भाषा),

- 1, चलघाम्— लंच+ स्थान कर्मीय = ल व्य surmountable. न तथा। चलंच्यम् नञतत। Pred, to तत्तत्।
- 2, तत् तत्—वोएसायां दिवितः। यत यत् are its correlatives, of. यत्त्रो: नित्यस्वस्य । Obj. of उद्दीत्य ।

- 8. उदौचा-उद्+वि+ईन+ज्यप् having seen, i. e, considered
- 4. यत् यत् -Nom to भगत understood. वौष मार्था दिकति ।
- 5 जबी'—An प्रत्यय meaning 'high', Prod to यत यत्। प्रत्यय- त्वात सुक् लोप ।
- 7 प्रियताम—प्रियस्य भागाः ज्ञात निक्ष चेरण्याः भागाः व्याप्यताः (avourthsm. ताम्। Obj. of बात्।
- ० ज्यायमाप्— ध्यमन्था व्यक्तिगान प्रदेशित का+डामुन् ज्यास्याः ततः स्वियाम् डोप इति ज्यायमाः तामः। Adj Qad विध्वतामः।
- 9 गात—इ十ल्डदः Hore नृड्, 18 भागिषः। मण्ड्थोगात् भ्राडागम निषेषः See Mulli Conj, unto
 - 10. जन-ईतो हतीया।
- 11. तुझवा —तुङ्ग १३ lofty, वस्य भाव धीव तुझ + तल् = वृङ्गवा loftineas, highness, Nom, to गाव्।
 - 12 Voice बेन बेन...भूयने तुङ्गतया ज्यायमो प्रियता श्रगाधि । ।
- 13, Remark In उद्दोचा and गान, we have two different nominatives. But this is not allowable by the rule "समान-कर नयी पूर्वेनान"। However to support such instances we can make ध्यित &c. as understood, Thus उद्दोचा ध्यिताना महता नुइता मा गान, dc. Also see Remarks under st 23
 - 61, A spirited man only, is a man,

तावदाश्रीयतं लच्च्या तावदस्य स्थिरं यशः। पुरुषस्तावदेवासौ यावन्मानान हीयतं ॥ ६८॥ Prak.—तानत लझा पायीयते (Fortune favours him up to that time) 'Up to what time' — do you mean?—यात्रत् मानात. न होयते (So long as a man is not deprived of his self respect, he is in affluent circumstances), Anything more? — तानत् प्रस् यथ स्थिरम् (भवति) (Then his fame also attains permanency), Is this all?—नावत, एव घनी पुद्द (He is up to that time a man in the proper sense of the term. In fact, self-respect constitutes the manliness of man) 61.

Proset—धावत भसी मानात् न ছीयते, तावत् लक्षा भाषीयते, तावत् भस्य यशः स्थिरं (भवति) तावत् भसी पुरुष एव । पुरुषपदयाच्य एव ।

Eng — So long as man does not lose his self-respect, till then fortune favours him, his fame becomes permanent and he is a man so to say (in the proper sense of the term)

Beng—যতক্ষণ পর্যান্ত মানুষ অভিমান হইতে ভ্রন্ত না হয় ততকাল পর্যান্ত লক্ষ্মী তাহাকে আশ্রয় করে, ততকাল তার যশ স্থির হয় এবং ততকাল সে পুরুষ বলিয়া গণ্য হয়।

Expl.-See Prak.

Malli.—तावदिति—किञ्च 'तावत्' एव 'ससी क्षच्या पात्रीयते तावत् पस्य' पुंस: 'यश स्थिरम्। 'तावत् एव पसी पुरुषः' पुरुषत्वे न गण्यते इत्यथं। 'यावरः मानात्,' पश्चिमानात्, 'न द्वीयते' न अध्यति। मानदोनस्य न किञ्चित् ग्रथमिक इत्यर्थः । (१॥

Notes on Malli.

1, The sense is, no good follows of one having no self-respect,

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यावत् तावत्—There are correlative terms — meaning 'so long as' and 'till then' respectively, तत् प्रमाणमस्य इति तद + बतुप् (परिमाणे) — तावत् (till then), Adv, Qual. भाषीयते &o,

Similarly we get यावत —Adv Qual. डीयने । 'यावन तावच साकत्येवधी सानेऽवधारणे' दत्यमर ।

- 2. भाषायते--मा + मि + लट ते म थि। Agreed with the उन्नकर्म 'भर्म' understood. [स्विति-ने, शियाय शिविय, यिष्यति ते ।।
- 3 लन्मा—लचर्यात पुरुष नीतिमन्तिमित लन्न निष्य + इं (घोषाहि), = लिक्षी (with सुट added by the rule "लचेस्ट्रिय")। The base is declined like नदी except 1-t singular where the form is लिक्सी। स्था। घनुक कर्षा रि १था। घनुक कर्षा हि ।
- 4. यश अञ्चाति व्याप्नोति इति अश्च + अमृन् = यश्चम् (tanne Nom to भवति under-tood,
- 5 पुरव पुरव is here man having manliness (पुरुवल), Pred to অনী।
- 6. मानात्—मन+घन भावे = मान selfirespect तस्मात्। धपादाने धूमो by the rule "धूबमपार्वेऽपादानम्"।
- 7 होयते हा (लागे) + जट्ते कर्मकर्ता । Nom भागे। [जहात, लोटीह जिहिहि &c., See ante). हा 18 सक्सेक, and 1ts कर्देल (in 'मान) 18 ignored here and भगदानल in मानात् 18 then established, this 18 in the line of Panini's rule "भगदाने वाहोयक्षे" "—(तर् in भगदान 18 added but not in connection with हा and कहें)। By 'होय' is meant हा—of "हीयते इति विकार्जिटेंग जहाते प्रतिपत्तार्थ' Kasika. Thus for—मान त जहाति we get मानात् म हीयते in कर्मकर्द- वाच्य to denote मोकर्ष (easy performance) in मानहान।
- 8 Voic, लन्द्री श्रमुमाध्यति यशमा स्थितेषा भूयते भ्यमुना पुरुषेषा भूयते भ्यमुना होयते।

62, He is a man who surpasses all

म पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा यस्य नान्ति पुरःस्थित । नान्यामङ्गलिमभ्येति मङ्गग्रयामुखताङ्गलिः ॥ ६२ ॥

Prak — स पुनान् भयवज्ञान्मा (That man's life is worth living) Whose life do you mean?— यस्य नाम्मि पुर स्थिते श्रङ्गाल नान्यानस्य ति (I mean that man whose name being written or uttered our finger does not approach another finger). I can not follow you? - सङ्गायान उद्यवाङ्ग जि: घन्यान् पङ्ग जि न प्रयोति (When we count worthy men we count them on fingers, In counting we make the thumb go to the several joints of the other fingers for accurate reckoning, Now, if the name of the worthiest is uttered then in counting, our thumb will not approach another finger, for we find no one to equal him. Hence it is that such man's life is worth living.) 62.

Prose, — सः पुनान् चर्यवज्ञान्मा यस्य नशिव पुरः स्थिते सङ्ग्रायाम् उदाता चङ्कालः चन्याम् चङ्कालं न चन्येति।

Eng.—That man deserves living whose name being placed in front, our rasted finger (1 e, the thumb) does not approach another finger in counting (name of worthy personages) 62

Beng—দেই পুক্ষই সার্থকজনা, যার নাম সন্থে স্থাপিত হইলে, যোগ্যপুক্ষগণের নাম গণনা সম্বন্ধে আমাদেব উন্নত বৃদ্ধ অঙ্গৃলি অন্ত (কনিষ্ঠাদি) অঙ্গুলিতে যায় না।

Expl,—By the side of the worthlest personage we can not find anyone to equal him, bence it is said that in counting others to equal him our thumb does not approach towards the little finger &c 62

Malli.— स इति— 'स पुमान् चर्यवज्जन्या मार्थकजनमा 'यस्य' पुंस 'नाम्नि पुरः चये 'स्थित' मित, 'स व्याया' पुरुषमणनाप्रमावि 'उद्यता' गुणमिक्रत्य उन्नमिता 'चक्कुनि , चन्यां' दिनोयाम् 'चक्किन्य' उद्यताम् इति १ व , न चन्योति' न प्राप्नोति, चित्ती । त्ति साम् साम् कित्ति इति साम् 1 ॥

Notes on Malli

1 The sense is, this is not possible in the case of one devoid of self-respect.

एकादम: सगँ:

CHARCHA

- 1. ष्यंवजन्मा जन + मनिन् (षौणाहि) = जन्मन् birth, ष्यं 18 प्रयोजन । स ष्यत्त प्रयं + बतुप् = ष्यंवत् 1, e सायं क. deserving. प्रयंवत् जन्म षस्य, बहु i Pred. to पुनान् । Man's manliness makes his life worthy of name.
- 2 यस्य—Refers to पुमान्। "उत्तरवाकागतलेन उपादानात् तक्क्व्यो-पादनं नापेचते"। प्रषे (ष्टो, related to नामि।
 - 3, नाचि-भावे भी, by the rule 'यस च भावन भावनचणम्''।
- 4 पुर पूर्वस्मिन् देशे इति पुर्व + कि (श्रमी) + असि खार्थे = पुर ın front, अव्यय, असि श्रमी। आसार of the क्रिया ın स्थिते।
 - 5. स्थिते—स्था+त कर्षेरि=स्थित placed. तिखन। Pred to नामि।
- 6. चम्पेति—चभि+६+ लट नि। Approaches. Nom. चङ्गुलि.। Oonj. ante,
- 7, सञ्ज्ञाशाम्—सम+ ज्ञा+ चड्भावे स्त्रियाम् = संज्ञा counting तस्त्राम। विषयाधिकरणे अभी: In the matter of counting worthy men.

[Acc, to न्यास, we cannot have खा preceded by सन्, comp, •''सपूर्व स्थ ख्याते प्रयोगी न'' It may be from चचा

- 8 उदाता-उद + यम + क कर्ष कियाम उदाता uplifted, raised. Qual चडालि : In counting one hoger especially the thumb is first naturally raised and is then put on another finger, See Prak also.
- 9. Voice तेन पुसा.... जन्मना भूयतं...... उद्यतेया श्रङ्गुल्या...श्रन्या श्रमुलि भ्रभौयते...।
 - 63. The great are insurmountable.

दुरामदवनच्यायान् गम्यसुङ्गोऽपि भूधरः।

न जहाति महीजस्कं मानप्राश्यमलडघ्यता ॥ ६३ ॥

Prak. — मुधर तुंग पाणि गम्य (A mountain is passable though very lefty) If it is full of jungles too — दुरासद्दनन्यायान भुधर:

(However crowded it may be with terrible forests, still it is surmountable) Nothing is then impassable in the world, I think a high-souled is also such—प्रसंघता महीजला नानपाय न जहाति (Nevr, a valourously ligh-souled cannot be fathomed, he is always a source of menace to all and is completely unconquerable, hence insurmountable too. Thus a higheouled excels a lofty mountain) 63

Prose,—दुरासदवनजायान् तुग ऋषि भूधर. गय्य' (भवति)। অপদ্পানা मधीजका मानप्राणं न जहाति।

Eng —A mountain, rich in impassable wilds and lofty even can be surmounted, but insurmountability does not forsake a valourous high souled (one).

Beng—ছুর্গম অরণাসমৃদ্ধ এবং উচ্চ হইলেও, পর্বত লজ্যা বটে; কিন্ত প্রতাপমুক্ত এবং মনোরত প্রুষকে অলজ্যাতা ত্যাগ করে না। সে অলজ্যা।

Expl.—See Prak. & Expl. also under sl. 60.

Malli.—दर्शसदिति। 'दुरासदयनक्यायान्' दुरासदे वने: ज्यायान् प्रवर्षः तथापि तुगः अपि भूधरः गस्य, गन्तुं शका एव, प्रसिद्ध देतत् इति भाव। 'महौज्ञस्कं प्रतापसम्पन्नं 'मानप्रांग्र' मानोत्रतं पुरुषिमिति शेष। 'अस्तं ध्याता न जहाति' न कदा- चित् मानी ल घित् अकाते इत्यथः। गिरे अपि गरीयान् मानाधिक इति भावः (अव उपमानात् भूधरात उपमयस्य मा।नन धर्मान्तरसास्ये अपि अलं घल्नेन आधिका- कथनात् व्यतिरेकाल्डार 1)॥ ६३॥

Notes on Malli.

1 The figure here is व्यानिरेक for the excess in point of भक्षाचाता of the उपसेय 'सामिन्' is spoken of in spite of its similarity in other respects with the उपसान—'स्थर'।

- 1. दुर,सद &c Deriv sl. 23. ासद unapproachable. ज्यायान् rich (here). दुरासदानि बनानि, कर्मधा—। तै ज्यायान्, ३तत्—। Qual. सूधर:।
- 2, गय्य गम + यत् कर्मणि = गय्य here surmountable Pred to सुधर ।
- 3. चित्र-Implies गर्हा (disregaed) भूषर. 19 गत्म disregarding (गर्हा) its तुझल। It can also be taken as ममुचय। Thus न्यायान् चित्र तंग. भूषर' & "गर्होम मचयगद्वाप्रयस्थावनास्त्रि" इत्यमर।
- 4, स्थर.—धातोति धर (पचाराच) 1,0, ध + अच् कर्शर = धर holder. भू earth, तस्य. धर ६ष्ठोतत्। For gram. See अस्त,धर sl 12. Nom to भवति understood
- 5. লম্বানি—হা+অত্বি forsakes, abandons. Nom, প্ৰভ্যনা। Conj. ante.
- 6. महीनस्त्रम्—भोजस् valour महत् भोज' भस्य, वह्— । महतो भात्, समासान्त' कप्च । The rule for कप् । "श्रेषाहिभाषा" (ante) तम् । Qual, मानप्रांग्रम् । comp. "महता हि चित्तमविभाव्यवभवस्" ।
- 7, मान & o.—प्रक्षष्ट घर दौष्ठ घरय इति प्राय high (उन्नत), वह by the varttika ''प्रादिभ्यो धातुजस्य बहुजोहि. वा चोत्तरपदलीनी वक्तव्य'' (ante), मानेन प्राय, सुपसुपा ' तम्। Adj, used substantively. Obj. of जहाति।
- 8, फल घ्यता—Deriv See el 60 under घल घ्यम। तस्य भाव इति घल घ्य ने तत्र्य, Nom. to जहाति।
- 9 Voics ---- जायसा तु गैन भूधरेण गयो न भूवते, ⊶ भल घत्यः •••
 सहावास्त सानपागु होयते।
- 10. Remark,—This sloka may be well compared to the sloka of Magha quoted under sl. 70 (under Expl)

64. They make their race famous,

गुरून् कुर्वन्ति ते वंग्यान् पन्वर्घा तैर्वसुन्धरा । येषां यशांसि सुभाणि द्वापान्तीन्द्रमण्डलम् ॥ ५४॥

Prak,—ते व खान् गुडन् कुवं नि (They make the family members famous). But what the world gain by them?—है: वसुभरा भन्यां (The word वसुभरा as applied to the world is true to the meaning when such men reside in her). Which men do you mean? येवां ययांचि इन्द्रमण्डलम् इ पयन्ति (I mean those men whose fame outrun the moon's white orb even). Then their fame is also white— यथांचि ययांचि (Yes, their pure and hence white fame surpasses the moon's orb even) 64.

Prose.— येषा ग्रभाणि यशासि इन्दुमण्डलम् क्रेपयन्ति, ते व्ययान् गुरुन् कुवैन्ति तै: वसुन्धरा भन्वर्ण (भवति)।

Eng,—They whose white (1, e, chaste) fame puts the moon's orb to shame, make the family members high, and the earth is significant with them 64

Beng—যাহাদের শুভ্রণ ইন্দুবিদকে লজিভ করে, ছাহাবা বংশস্থ লোকদেরও উন্নত করে এবং তাহাদের কত্কি পৃথিবীর 'বস্তম্বনা' নাম সার্থক হয়।

Expl -See Prak.

Malli.—गृहिनित—'त' नराः व खान्' घन्यभवान् 'गुहन् कुवैन्ति' प्रयमित । खनामा व्यवदेशयित रघृदिनीपादिवत् इत्यथं 1 । 'ते. नरें वस्ति धनानि घरति (१ धारयित) इति वसुन्धरा [''सं जाया धतृ विज—'' इत्यादिना खच प्रत्यये ''खि इन्द्रः'' इति इन्द्रात् सुमागमय 2] 'धन्यां धनुगतार्था, तेषां वसुमूतानाम् धारणातः इति भाव 3 । 'यथां प्रमृत्यां धन्दुनग्छलं इत्यान्ति' लज्जयन्ति यसस निष्कलख्दात् इति भाव. । ईदय हि यस मानमहत एव सम्प्रवित इति तात्पर्यार्थ । [होधाती' खन्तातः लटः। ''धिन्देहो—'' इत्यादिना पुगागमः। धव हिष्पस सादय्यप्य-वसनातः स्वप्रसादः 1 ॥ ६४॥

Notes on Malli.

1. The sense is, like Raghu and Dilipa (they) mark the race by their own names, 2. खन, in बसुबरा comes by the rule 'सजाया सरू—" (char], then सारि has the उपया shortened when खन, follows in चिन् by the rule "खनि ज्ञख."। Then the augment सन् comes by the rule "चन् चर—" (ante), [N. B—Here Malli's चरनि should become चारयति. for the rule 'स्वायास् स—adds खन, after चारि and not after घ]। 3, The sense is, for having sustained them that are equal to wealth (यस्त्र) 4, In ज्ञेषयन्त we have जट, after जो + चिन्। In चिन् पुत्र, comes in by the rule "चिन् ज्ञो—" (char), Here the figure is उपना, for similarity follows from ज्ञेपण।

- 1 गुरून—गुरू heavy. 'here', 'famous', বাৰ্। Pred. to ৰহ্মাৰ্।
- 2, कुर्वन का + लट प्रक्ति। Nom. ते। [करोति क्रिकते, करिष्यति-ते, प्रकार्थीत प्रक्रत]।
- 。 3. व्यान्—व म race, तब भव इति वम + यत् = वंग्र those that are born in the race, तान्। Obj. of क्वंनि।
- 4. चन्वयो—चनुगा चर्यमिति, or चनुगत चर्य यया इति चन्वयां (true to the meaning), प्रादितत, or वहनोष्टि by the varttika "प्रादिश्यो—" (ant.) Such men are jowels, and earth is वसुन्धरा for having contained them See Malli 'तेषां वस्त्रतानां धारणात्"। Qual वसुन्धरा। In this sense of भन्वय, of "भन्वयो राजा प्रकृति-रभ्रनात"—Raghu
 - 5 तै—करणाद्या।
- 6, वसु &c.—वस्नि धारयतीत वसु + ए + शिष्य + स्वयं कार्श रि स्वियाम् = वसुन्धरा a name of 'Earth' As the word implies संज्ञा, so खर् comes by the rule 'संज्ञायाम् अतृ इनिधारिस हिवंपदम" Also See Notes on Malli, Nom to अवित understood.

- 7. ग्रुधाणि यशांनि Pure fame is compared by poets to white luminous substances of, "निता वननः खलु कौत्तिं मौक्तिका" Naishada, also see "तनीति ग्रुध गुणानस्पदा थण.' Kirata canto I.
- 8, ज्ञेपयान-जो + चिच् + चट ्यनि put to shame, Nom यर्गाम । In गिच, ज्ञो becomes ज्ञोप with पुग added by the rule "वार्ग ज्ञो हो हो तो क्षायाता पुन यो ' the roots च्य, ज्ञो वो &e. and आकारान roots take पुन, when चिच् follows, Then by गुण oto we get ज्ञोप यिच ति = ज्ञेपयति etc.
- 9 इन्द्र ८८ मण्डल lit, circle, here the moon's orb छनित जलोच्छामेन भुवन किन्न करोति इति छन्द + छ कर्मीर (श्रीणाटिक) = इन्द्र moon, इन्दो मण्डलम्, ६तत। तत्। Obj. of क्रेपर्यान। Moon though white and bright still she has a stain in her, but pure fame is unstained hence its greater whiteness. see Malli "यगस निष्कलकुलात"।
- 10. Voice ग्रुमै: यशोभि: ... क्रेप्यते...ते वंद्या गुरव क्रियने वसुश्वरया वन्तेथा भूयते ।
 - 65, They are great who take revenge on enemies

उदाहरणमायी:षु प्रथमे ते मनस्त्रिनाम्। शुष्त्रेऽयनिरिवामधी यैररातिषु पात्यते॥ ६५॥

Prak.—ते आयो १ खदाइरणम । विन (Men should be so and so (great)—this is the general wish (आयो), and in counting such great men these only are cited as instanced) Who are cited as examples?—मनिखना प्रथमे ते (I mean those men who are foremost among the self-respected ones), How they head the list of the self-respected ones?—ये परातिषु सम्बं पासने (They direct their anger and energy on the enemy to keep up their prestige The enemy can not but hold them in awe. Thus they rise through self-respect). Anyparallel?—
युक्त स्थित: इव (As thunderbolt on a dry tree destroys it,

so their ire forced on an enemy completely vanquishes him. Hence they rise high indeed) 65

Prose.—ये गुष्को अर्थान इव अरातिषु अमर्थ पात्यते, सनस्विनां प्रथमि ते भागो पु (पृक्षाणा योग्यताकामनासु) उदाइरणम् (भवन्ति)।

Eng —Those who let their ire fall on enemies like thunderbolt on dry (tree &c) are cited as examples of the benediction (that men should be so and so giert), foremost as they are among the self respected 65.

Beng—যাহাবা শুদ দ্রব্যে অশনিপাতের নার শক্রর উপর ক্রোধ নিক্ষেপ করেন, মনস্বিগণের মধ্যে শ্রেষ্ঠ ভাহারা, 'মাহুষ এই প্রকার হউক' এই আশীর্কাদের উদাহরণ হইয়া থাকেন।

Expl - See Prak. & Eng.

Mallı → 'ये षमव कोध 'गुष्के' नीरसे षश्चिन इव षरातिषु विषये 'पालते' प्रिचित्यने 'मनिखना' मानिना 'प्रथमे' षये महा 'ते, षार्यो पु— पुरुषे: एवं भवितव्यम्, एवरूपासु 'उदाइर्गं' निद्रश्चनं भवित्व इति शेष , रामाद्वित् उपमानं भवित्व इत्यथ 1! षत न त्यात्रा मान इति सन्दर्भाय. 2 ॥ इप ॥

Notes on Mallı.

1. The sense is, they are standards of comparison like Rama &c. 2 The meaning of the saying is, hence self-respect should not be given up.

Charcha

- I. उदाइरणम्—उदाक्तियते यत् इति उद+णा+ह+लाट् कमं वि
 उदाइरणम् example. विधेयविशेषण of ते। "विधेयदिश्ययो जिनवचनेषु न
 तन्तता" इति भव क्रोवैकलम्। For difference of gender in विधेय and
 उद्देश्य of. "उत्पाठ्य मेव्यं नानि भाको इप्वंतासोन किल्पता." Kucoara II.
 81.43.
- 2. আহা'লু—আ + হান + क्रिय, আহী benediction. तातुः আছি ওদী। In the benediction that man should be such high. See Malli "पुरुषे. एवं भवितव्यम् एवं रूपानु"।

- 3. ते-Nom, to भवन्ति understood,
- 4. मनखिनाश्—मन: प्रशन्त चित्त एषामिति मनस् + विनि = मनखिन' high souled, तेषाम् । निर्दारे षष्ठौ by the rule "धतय निर्दारणम्"। Hence मनखिषु is also correct मनखिनाम प्रथमे hence चाशौ षु उदाहरणम्।
- 5. यहकी—श्वम का कार्नार = श्वल Gry substance Adjuses substantively, तस्मान। विश्वासिकारण अभी। अस्तिषु has plural, ५० शुष्के ought to have been सम्बंध। उपमान or अस्तिषु। का place of का after सम्बंध राष्ट्र कार्यात्र कार्यात्र सम्बंध स्थापित स्थापित कार्यात्र कार्यात्र स्थापित स
- 6. অমাৰ শ্বসাৰ thunderbolt, स । ওবনাৰ of মন্ধ। মন্ধ। like স্থাৰ is terrible. Both destroy the thing on which they fall. Hence the two are compared.
 - 7. श्रकातिषु—भगति ցոթույ तेषु विषयाधिकरणे अमो व
- 8, पात्यते—पत्र+णिच्+लट्तं कर्माणः। Nom (भन्तः कर्ता) है। Agrecs with ভक्तकर्मे = अमर्षे (deriv, ante) [ঘননি, पपात, परिष्यति, भपप्तन]।
 - 9. Voise, यै: अश्रानिमित्र असर्षे पातयन्ति प्रथमें त . उदाहरणेन (भूयते)
- 10, Remark সমনি readily falls on a dry substance and also easily destroys it For dry things are good conductors of electricity and are easily combustible. Hence the poet says एको (द्वये) সমনি হব (মনষ . মহানিষ্ पासते)।
 - 66, I do not seek after the supreme soul

न सखं प्रार्थये नार्थमुदन्वद्वीचिचखलम्।

नानित्यतार्घनेस्त्रस्थन् विविक्तं ब्रह्मणः पदम् ॥ ६६ ॥

Prak.—(श्रष्ठ') मस न मार्थये [I do not seek after pleasure], Then you want money perhaps—चद्वदोविचयनम् भये न मार्थये [Neither even do I look up for money, money is worthless and transient like sea-waves and does not pay the pain of penance]. Then you want the soul supreme—विविक्त सहाय. पदं न मार्थये (I am not even desirous of the abode of the pure

Supreme soul]. Are you not trying for immortality being afraid of Sansar?—षहम् पनिव्यत्याने अध्यन् न (I am not afraid of this short lived life full of torments, that I will seek the Permanent Absolute by penance—Thus all these efforts are not for avoidance of rebirta or to gain नम्म &c. Hence my aim is nothing of the above bind) 66

Prose,—সম্প্র শ সাম্দ, ভারতরা चिच সলম্ মহ' ল মাণ্য, মালিম-নামলি লফাল বিধিক সন্মাণ ঘ' ল সাধী।

Eng — I do not look for placture, no de look for money transions like the sociation, nor even fortulas thunderlike (cierote) not an east look after tacquire abode of Ladroin (the Superco Scot)

Benq—আমি সা কামনা কার না, সন্ত তরপের আর ১ঞ্চ (অস্থায়া)ধনও চাই না, (অমন কি) আনতাভাচপ বালের ভবে ত্রুস্থ ইইবাও প্রিত্র ব্যাপদ প্রার্থনা কবি না।

Expl -See Pirk & Eng

Malli,—घद्कम् ''श्रांत्रः हैण मृतानाम'' देख दि तथ युग्मेन उत्तरमाह 1 निलाहि—'उद वडा विचलम् उद वडा विचलम् उद वडा विचलम् व व व न समुद्रतरगवत श्रांग्यर 'मृत्त ' काम 'न प्रार्थय' न दक्दा नि । तथा चच वम् 'च्या च न प्रार्थय'। विच च 'श्रांतल्यता श्रांने 'चित्तयता विनाशिता, सा एव श्रंगांन तसात 'वस्तन' विश्वत् [''वा भूग्य-'' इत्यादिना ग्यान् प्रत्यय 2। 'िविक्त' निवाध 'त्रग्राण' वेषम भावान, प्राप्ते इति 'पद' स्थानम् चिकालनण्य मुक्तिच 'न प्राय्या' ज्ञानम् उत्तरम् ''उत्तर दे जन्मनः कार्ते म दलादि, तन् समाहितम् 3॥ ﴿६॥

Notes on Mallı

1 By the two slokas he gives the answer to "अभिद्रोहं प भूतानाम्" &c. (-1, 21) that has already been said. 2 म्यन् optionally comes after भाग, जम, जम, जम, तस् &c — when मां भातृक affixes follow, by the rule "वा भागभ्लागभमुक्तमुभ्लम्यमिन्दिल्ल "। 3 By this, the answer to the saying "उच्च द जन्मन" &c., is established.

- 1. सुखम्—सुखबतीति सुख+िषच् + भच् कत्तर्भार=सुखम् pleasure, सत्। Obj, of प्रार्थये।
- 2. प्रार्थये—प्र+ प्रयं+णिष् (पुरादि)+जट. ए कर्त रि । Wish. seek after &c. Nom. प्रकृत ।
- 3. उदन्वतीच etc. उदन्वत sea (deriv, sl, 40). बीच wave, चञ्चल passing, bransient उदन्वत बीचय इतत्—। उदन्वतीचय दव चञ्चल दित ज्यान तत्—by the rule "उपमानानि सामान्यवचने." An उपमान्यचक word may be compounded with the word denoting common attribute. Qual, both सुखम and चर्चम्। Both are short lived, [N. B.—Malli's बित in समुद्रतर गवत is rather unsound for here it has no connection with a किया. whereas the rule for बित is "तेन तुल्य किया चेदित."]।
- 4 पनित्यता &c,—न नित्यम् पनित्यम् not permanent, नजनत्—। पनित्यस् भाव इति पनित्य-। तल् पनित्यता non permanency 1, e. mutability पनित्यता एव पश्चित, ६ पन्तमंत्रा by the rule "मयूरव्य सकाद्यश"। तसात्। "भौवार्यानां भयदेतु." इति प्रपादाने भूमो । The idea of nothingness now and then pierces us. Hence it is identified with a piercing thunderbolt (पश्चिन)। And through fear of it, man resorts to Brahman, so Arjuna replies that he does not want वश्चाद through fear of पनित्यतः of स सार।
- 5. वस्थन्—वस (दिवादि)+तट: स्थाने ग्रह=वस्थत् fearing स:।
 Qual. पहन्। [वस्थित वस्रति, तवास, विस्थिति]। For gram, See
 Notes on Malli.
- 6, विविक्तम्—विविक्त here means 'pure' (पूत), Here it may also be taken to mean 'free from obstacles or dangers', Hence Malli has "विविक्त निर्वाधम्"। Qual, पदम्। When वैदाग्य possesses us, we seek after मञ्चपद, hence it then becomes निर्वाध for us.

- 7 बह्मण निह्मन् here mains "Soul supreme" तस्य। ज्ञेषे ६ छो। related to पदमाः बह्मणः = परमास्मन ।
- 8, पदम-पद abole (स्थान)। In this sense, cf. "पिविवेत्तः परमापदा पदम्'—canto II "ब्रह्मपदं प्रविधागु विदित्ता" Sankara. Obj. of प्रार्थये। ब्रह्मपद is highest विश्वपद।
- 9, Voice, ••सुखं प्रार्थ्य ते ••• चर्च चञ्चल प्रार्थ्य ते सवा •• वस्यता सवा •• प्रार्थाते ।

67. I wish to kill my enemies प्रमाष्टुं मयश:पद्म सिच्छे यं छद्मना स्नतम्। वैषयातापितारातिवनितालोचनाम्य सि: ॥ ६७॥

Park.— चयम पदं प्रमाष्ट्रम् दक्क यम (My aim is to wipe off our infamy). Whence has infamy come on you?— इंग्रना कृतम् चयम:- पदम् (Our infamy was brought on us by our deceitful defeat at the game of dice). How will you shake off this infamy?— वैधव्यतापितारातिवित्तताली चानान्त्र भिः प्रमाष्ट्र मिन्छ यम् (I mean to kill all my enemies. And conequently the flow of tears of their famale relations at that reverse, will extinguish our ire of taking revenge on enemies. Thus our complete victory over the enemies well be appreciated by all and will wash off this dark infamy of ours) 57.

Prose — ক্রনা জনন্ খনম पद्धं वैधन्यतापितारातिवनितालोचनान्वुभि: प्रमाष्ट्रीमच्छे यम ।

Eng. I wish to wash off this mud of infamy brought on us by deceit, by the tears of enemies' beloved wives, oppressed by widowhood,

Beng—কপট পাশায় ছলে উপস্থাপিত এই অবশঃপঙ্ক, আমি বৈধব্য-পীডিত শত্ৰুত্ৰীগণের নয়নবারিধায়া ক্ষানন করিতে ইচ্ছা করি।

K. R. Kirat-11

Expl. - See Prak, & Remark below.

Ma'lı — प्रमाण निति — किन्तु 'क्यमा' कपटेन क्रत यत्नुभि इति शेष । 'प्रथम' एव प्रदुश्चित रूपकालद्वार । 'देधव्य पितारातिवन्तितालोचनाम्बृ'भ वैध्येन तापितानां दृखीक्षतानाम् प्रशत्विन्तानां लोचनाम्बृभ ' 'प्रमाण्डु'म्' चालयित्स 'इच्छेयम्' 'भिलष्य थ । इष्षाने लिङ रूपम्] धेरनियातनाति रक्त न किञ्चत् इच्छामि इत्थ्य 1 ॥ ६०॥

Notes on Malı.

1 The sense is, I wish no hing more than revenge on the enemies

CH \ RCH \

- 1, प्रमार्ष्य प्र + स्त्र + त्रुन् to wash off, to efface [मार्ष्टि, लोट हि— ছন্ত ,ে प्रमार्ट, ममार्ज, मार्जियति मार्ज्यत्, प्रमार्जीत् श्रमार्जीत्]। Cf ''बाच्य खागेन प्रवार परिमार्ष्ट म् & " ''ब्युग प्रस्थम ' & — Raghu.
- 2. भयग &c न यश भयश tufamy नजनन्। तदेव पह्रम्, कर्मधा by the rule ''मय्रव्यं सकादयथ''.। Here भयश is identified with पद्ध (See Maili'also 'भयश ⊷इति रूपनालकार') for both st.ins us. Obj of प्रमाष्ट्रंस ।
 - 3 इच्छे यम-इष+ लिड ्विधी+ याम्। Nom, पहन। Con; ante.
- 4, क्यापा—क्यान् is deceit. The deceit was at the game of dice. तेन, करणे स्था।
- 5. इतन्—क + क कमणि। Adj Qual, भयण पहन्। Nom. भरातिनि understood.
- 6. व ध्य &o, --- धव husband विगत धव घ्या इति विधवा widow, वहुनोहि:। विधवाया भाव व ध्यम् (with ध्यञ्)। तप + णिच् + ता क कै णि = तापित oppressed. व निता is a beloved wife, घरातीनां वनिता wives

of enemies, इतन्। वैधव्य न तापिता इतन्। वैधव्यनापिताः भवातिवनिताः, कर्मधाः। नोचनामा भव्यनि, इतन्। वैधव्यनापितारातिवनिताना कोचनाम्बृनि, इतन्। दे । कर्ष्य ह्याः। १३ mud is washed off by witer so our infamy will be wished off by the transof enemies wives,

- 7 Voice मया इध्येत।
- 8 Ramark,—(1) The one needs in g killed their wives will be wide very and the tears caused by this willowheed will so theary, wife off our infamy. For a somewhat similar stying of, "विद्यात भन किवेतन दिप्रवादीवधन स्वमन्ति" Canto II & Rig. VI 28,
- (1) Thus we See Arjuna does not want सख or अर्थ or बहमपद, but so a Kahattiya he wishes to kill the enemies who have insulted them. And this is the prime duty, of a खित्य, of ध्यादियहान्त्रियोग्यन चित्यम न विद्यत्रे ।
 - (18 Your speech on me has thus gone amiss

त्रपहस्ये यवा सर्द्धः प्रमादो वास्तु मे धियः । श्रस्थानविहितायामः कामं जिङ्गे सु वा भवान ॥३८॥

Prak — भवता सहीं भाषास्ये (I will be laughed at by the egood for this motive of mine) I think of you otherwise—

माद. या भाग (Yes; ny wit may be deranged, I may be guilty for this work or aim of mine But still I will stick to this idea of mine). You then make my position false— अध्यानविद्याम भवान् काम वा किन्नेतु (You have made afruitiess effort in giving me advice for माच। For my motive, as you see is otherwise This I think may put you to cheme, but I can't help) 68

Prose — मध्या सद्भि भवडश्य, में धिय प्रमाद वा प्रम्त, प्रम्थानविद्वितायाम अवान वा काम जिङ्गेतु।

Eng —I will be laughed at by the good, or there n ay be a defect of my wit, or you truly feel shame for having made this effort of advice in a wrong place, £8.

Beng—আমার এই উত্যোগের জন্ম আমি সন্গণ কতৃক হসিত হইতে পারি, অথবা আমার বৃদ্ধির প্রমাদ (নোষ) হইরা গাকিবে অথবা আপনি অস্থানে হিতোপদেশরূপ এই পরিশ্রম করিয়া সভাই লজ্জিত হইরা থাকিবেন।

Expl-Easy.

Malli. - एवं तार्ड "यः करोति वधोदकां" रत्यायृक्तदोष स्थात् इति साश्रष्ठा-मङ्गोक्रत्य "ग्लानिः न दोषाय" इति न्यायमात्रित्य युग्ने नेत्तरमाष्ट्री—चवडस्री रत्यादि — "स्थवा सद्दितः पण्डितः" 'सपडस्ये' सपडस्य्ये रत्ययः ['वक्तं मानसभीस्ये वक्तं-मानवदा" इति इसतेरस्थनात् कर्मेषि लट्। स्थनस्तु क्षान्तः पाठ 2] 'मे धियः प्रमाद अनवधानतः 'वा सन्तु ; भवान' सपि 'सस्थानविज्ञिताशस्य सम्बद्धाने स्थायः विषये विज्ञितः सायासः ज्ञितेपद्येशद्यप्रयासः येन स तथोक्तः विकल्पप्रयतः सन् इत्यर्थः 'काम' वा जिज्ञते लेज्ञताम् ॥

Notes on Malli.

1, Then the fault enumerated by "व करोति" &c. (sl. 19), may come—accepting this apprehension he answers by the two slokas भपहस्थे etc. by having recourse to the maxim. "worry is not conducive to fault" 2. In भपहस्थे there is लट., after भणिजल root 'इस' in the sense of near future amounting to present by the rule "वर्ष मानसामीयो—" (Malli). Here लट., seen after इस + णिच् is wrong

- 1. षपदस्य पप + इस + लट् ए कर्माण । Nom. सद्भिः । Agrees with स्नक्षं पद्म । वर्षमानसामीय्ये भविष्यति लट् । See Malli, [इस्ति, जहास, पहासोत्]।
- 2 प्यया—An प्रस्य implying 'विकल्प'। He says his effort may be viewed as such or such, but he will stick to it as his only motive (see remark sl. 67), for the reasons given in the next sloka and in the Remark below.

- 3 प्रमाद'-प्र+ सद + घज्भावे = प्रमाद lit carelessness, hence fault. Nom. to प्रमा । In the sense of हव the form is प्रमद with प्रप. of, the rule "प्रमदसमोदी हवे"।
- 4 धिय ध्ये + क्रिय् करणे = धी: intellect wit तस्या। क्रेबे षष्ठो: related to प्रमाद।
- 5, वा An प्रव्यय meaning 'or', of 'पुराणो वा सस्वस्थ' जन्मान्तर-नविडवस ''—uttaracharita
- 6 भस्यान & विहित (क्रत) भायाम' भनेन, वह । भस्याने (भविषये) विहितायाम', सुप्सुषा। Or भस्याने विहित भस्यानविहित, सुपसुषा। भस्यानविहित भायास भस्य, वह । Qual भवान्। You (Indra) have advised me for मुक्तिपय, but यहपय 18 now by aim, so your effort (भायास) for persuading me to stok to मुक्ति 18 भस्यानविहित।
- 7, कामम्—An पञ्चय meaning 'truo' (सत्यम्)। In this sense, cf "महाभाग काम नरपितरभिन्नस्थितिरभी" Sak V. Adv Qual. जिन्ने तु।
- 8. जिन्ने तु—न्नी + लोट तु। Nom, भवान्। भवत् meaning 'you' governs a verb in the third person by the rule 'भेषे प्रथम''। conj, ante. Your effort has gone amiss, hence you may be ashamed न्नी (हादि) + क = न्नीत as in 'न्नीतिमव नभिष्वीतमलें' XII sl. 13, also न्नोण ९! 58 and comp गल् जिन्न मि—in sik
- प्र Voice •मन्त' नां चपहनन्ति प्रनादन स्थताम विद्वातायासेन भवता क्रीयतान् (Here चन् is changed to He by the rule "चस्भे")।
- 10 Remark Arjun points out that for this effort of his, all these alternatives here, e.g., अव्हास, वृद्धिमाद etc., are possible, but he cannot help doing also, for he wants to kill enemies and to him efforts for salvation not without gaining example will be an obstacle to victory.

69 My aim is revival of व शनकी।

वंशकत्त्रमीमनुष्ठ्रत्य समुक्कु देन विद्विषाम्। निर्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमन्तरायं जयश्रियः॥ ६६॥ Park.—निर्वाणमि जयस्य: चनराय मन्ये (To me salvation stands in the way to victory), I can not follow you—वयक्तमीन चनुत्र्य निर्वाणम् [First I am to establish the herelitary kingdom, then salvation is laudable for me, without delivering the lost fortune, calvation, which is all conquering can not give me victory and prosperity over worldly enemy. In other words, salvation favours the similarly disposed only, but I now want यन्त्रया, But how will you be victorious in यन्त्रय ?—विदिषान समुक्के देन (I will kill all our enemies and restore cur lost fortune. Then fortune will favour me and I may then feely proceed to salvation) 69

Prose — चर्ड विदिषां ससुच्छे देन व शानक्तोम कनुद्रृत्य निर्वाणमणि जयश्रिय. अन्तराय मन्ये।

Eng,—Without establishing bereditary fortune (kingdom) by the destruction of enemies even the effort for salvation do I deem as an obstacle to victorious fortune.

Beng—শত্রুর উচ্ছেদ কবিয়া বংশলক্ষীর পুনরাবর্ত্তন না করিলে আমি মোকোতোগকেও জয়ন্ত্রীব অন্তরায় মনে করি।

Expl —My first duty is to conquer my enemies then I will try for मोच। Otherwise the one will stand in the way of the other

Malli.—वंश्रीत—'श्रष्ठ' तु 'विदिषां' श्रवुषां 'ममुच्छेदेन' विनाशेन करणेन व शक्तकोम् श्रनुद्दृल्' श्रपुनरावर्त्यं 'निर्वाप' मोत्तमपि 'जयश्रिय श्रन्तराय' विद्यं 'मन्ये'न तुपुरुषार्थम् इत्यर्था किसुत श्रन्योन्सवादिकम् १ इति भाव.॥ २०॥

CHARCHA

व श etc — लको (deriv ante) fortune, व श्रस्य अको fortune
of the race i, e, our hereditery kingdom (lost at dice), ६ तत्।
ताम। Obj of, भत्रुत्य।

- 2, খনবুল ভং+ছ or ছ+ ভ্ৰেণ্ = ভৱ ল having rescued ল ভাৱুল, নসনন। .We prefer ভং+ছ i the sense of delivering of, "ভংকীধনন দ্বিদ্যান্দ্ৰান্দ্ৰান্দ্ৰ" in attarachants.
- 3 ममुक्त देन-सम्+ उद्+िक्द्र+ घञ्भत्वे = ममुक्त द extirpation तेन। कार्ये ३या।
- 4 विदिषात चित्रमानि दिश्व + क्विष् कानी र = दिष्य enamed विश्विष दिश्व, विदिष्य doa 100bed e 10 मार 8, प्रादितन् तिथासा सदयोगा करीण (स्त्री)
- 5 निवाणन—निव्+ता+लाट मार्च=निवाणमा, e, माना। or निव+वा +क्त भावे=निवाणमा meaning salvation, the नाम निवाण when का follows comes in by the rule 'निवाणोऽवाते' क्ष्माने तात is not the क्यों here, Here take निवाण to mean 'effort for निवाण', otherwise complete मान्न being all freedom can not be an obstacle to any victory, Withou achieving victors (one's motive), one will not be favoured by fortune. Thus his work being un one, circumstance being in favourable his मोनीयम will not be successful but rather shall stand in the way to victory. Hence Arjuna says this निवाणम=सम निर्वाणम!
 - 6 मर्ग्य—मन + लट ए Ithink Nom, घटम । मिने, रंख्त घमस्ते ।
- 7 भन्तरायम् भन्तरा क्षत भन्य मा meaning 'middle'. भन्तरा भयते गच्छित इति भन्तरा + श्य + भाग् कर्नार = भागरा = obstyle । नग । pred. क्षि विर्वाणम । Or भन्तरे भव्ये अग्ते गच्छित इति भन्तर + भ्य + श्रम् कर्नार = भन्तराया ।
- 8 नगाय यो (derive einto I) Fortune जय यो सुपसुपा or जयस्य छो इतन्। तस्य । अब इष्टो, related to भन्तरायम। Try for निर्वाण after conquering external & internal enemies, else you will be foiled in your attempt—this is the instruction
 - 9. Voice •मन्यते •मया ।
 - 70 Let me win back my lost fame.

श्रजन्मा पुरुषस्तावत् गतासुस्त्वणभेव वा । यावज्रेषुभिरादक्ते विज्ञुतमरिभिर्यंग्रः॥ ७०॥ Prak, — तावत प्रवः भजन्म। (Till then man is as good as unborn), He may have a good future before him—तावत गतासु प्रवः (Man is till then almost dead) Death ends all!—उपमेव वा (Man may be alive but then he is no better than a grass. Such humiliating in his 'position) How long does this humiliation continue of him?— यावत व्यक्ति स्थाः न भावत (This worthless humiliation lasts so long as man does not get back due fame like a brave man by killing enemies) I cannot follow you—परिभिः विज्ञः यगः (The enemy has ousted us from our kingdom. Thus as men we have been lowered in the estimation of the public Hence I say that our fame is destroyed. And now our duty is to restore our lost property by destroying enemies, and to re establish our lost fame by destroying enemies, until we do this we are not men so to say), 60

Pross -- पुरुष' यावत परिमि विलुप्त यग: स्वुभि न चादत्ते तावत चजग्मा, गतास्', त्यामेव वा।

Eng.—Man is almost unborn, dead or grass-like until he gets back by arrows (i.e., by open fight) his fame destroyed by enemies

Beng— যতক্ষণ পর্যান্ত লোক শক্রক তৃকি বিলুপ্ত যশ বাণদারা অর্থাৎ যুদ্ধারা ফিবাইয়া না আনে ততক্ষণ সে অঙ্গাতপ্রায়, মৃতপ্রায় অথবা তৃণপ্রায় হয়।

Expl.-See Prak

Mall.— न अय ने द्रायक्ष इत्यत आह-- आजन्मित। 'पुरुष यावत् अविभ विलुप्त' संदृत 'यश इष्ट्रीस न आदने' अविवधन न प्रलाहरित इत्यशः। 'तावद- जन्मा' अनातपाय इत्यशः। नन अजातीऽपि जननान्तरस्पय्यत्यते एव इति अकचा पचान्तरसाह 1— 'गतात् ' अत स्तत्तृत्व्य इत्यशं। स्तिऽपि प्रांक उपयुक्तवान् इति अवचाह— 'त्यामेव वा' इति त्यानुत्वा इत्यशं। अविधित्त्रास्य वैकाल्यानुप्योगात् जीवश्वत. इत्यश्.। अतः नाहसायहात् व्रवोसि, किन्तु वीरअसंसनुपाल्यामि इत्यर्थः ॥ ७०॥

Notes on Maili

1 "Though unborn he may deserve another birth"—not accepting this he suggests an alternative 2. The sense is, he is dead like though living, for one doing nothing is of no service at any time. Hence I do not say so through earnestness but I follow the duty of the valourous,

CHARCHA

- । भजन्मा—जन्मन् hith भविष्यमान अनुमध्यम्, बह by the varbtika "नजोऽस्वर्धाना वाच्यो वा चीत्तरपदलीप"। Hence भविद्यमानजन्मा 18 also correct Qual पुरुष । Here भजन्मा means भजन्मतुल्य । See Mall—भजातप्राय:।
 - 2. तावत. यावत See ante Correlative terms
- 3 गताम्.—गता चसव चरु, वह । Pred to पुरुष । 'गतासु ... स्ततुलय''— Mallı.
 - 4 त्यम-Pred to पुरुष'। "त्यम् त्यतुना'" Malli,
 - 5 एव—ष्यय denoting certainty (प्रवस्तारणे)।
- b इपुक्ति इषु arrow, et "उनकर्षम च धन्तिनां यद्वव सिज्यत्ति लची चर्ल"— Sak तै, करण ३ या। करण of the किया in घटनी।
- 7 भारते मा + दा + लट ते ! Paken, Nom, पुरुष ! [ददाति दत्ती, भ्रदात भदित, ट्दी दर्द] "बाडोदीऽनास्त्रविद्दर्गा" द्रसास्त्रनेपदन ! No क्तीं भिष्रायिविद्या here, it is a general assertion, But cl 'नादत्ती प्रियमण्डनापि" & Sak, for कर्त्ती भिष्याय विद्या !
 - 8. विन्त्रम्-वि+ ल्प् + त कर्मण = विल्प्तम् destroyed ()ual यश ।
 - 9 व्यक्तिसि व्यनुताकर्त्तीर ३ था।
 - 10 यम le iv anta O j of अदमें।
 - 11 Vordo अपूर्वेषा अदीवत अधनमा गताना तकेन (स्थते)।

71 Conquer enemies and he a man

त्रनिर्जयेन दिवतां यस्यामर्षः प्रधाम्यति । पुरुषोत्तिः क्यं तस्मिन् ब्रृह्मि त्वं हि तपोधन ॥ ७१ ॥ Prak—ह तपोधन ल ब्रंड (O Ascetic just you say this) What shall I say?—तिसन् कथ पुरवोक्ति इति ब्रंड (Tell me how the term 'man' can be applied on him) On whom do you mean? = यस समर्थ प्रभाव्यति (I mean him whose anger subsides). Anger should subside—दिवताम अनिर्जयन प्रभाव्यति (He whose anger abates even wi'bout con juering evil doing enemies should not deserve the fitle "man") 71

Prose.— यस्य श्रमणे दिषताम श्रनिजेबन प्रशास्यति तस्मिन् कथ प्रस्मेित (प्रवर्त्तने) ← इति हितपोधन, ले ब्रहिः।

Eng —How the designation "man" can be applied on him whose anger abates without conquering enemies, O Ascetic, you say this?

Beng—যার ক্রোধ অপকারী শত্রর জয় না কবিনাই প্রশান্ত হয়, তার উপর পুক্ষাথ্যা কিকপে যাইতে পারে, হে তপোধন, ইছা আমাকে তুমি বল।

Expl —A man is not a man unless he shows manliness i. e, courage, fortinde by ousting ovil-doers etc

Malli,—संघा देशनिर्धातन कर्तं व्यक्तित्रक्त, तदकरणे पुरुषगुणाना हानि दोषमाहा—प्रानर्जयेनेति 'यस्य प्रमधं 'क्षोष 'हिषता' गव णाम् 'प्रनिजेयोन-नेव [उपलवणे तिथा] 'प्रणास्यति' शक्षिन् 'पुरुषोक्ति ' पुरुष इत्यक्ति । ''पुरुषग्रद '' 'क्षम' न कर्याचन् इत्ययं प्रवर्त्ति हित्यक्ति । प्रवर्त्तिनित्तस्य पुरुषकारस्य प्रभावान् इतिभाव । ई तपाधन 'त्व हि' त्वस्व 'हृहि' क्षय । न च त जिञ्चित् प्रविदितसक्तीति भाव 2 ["हि ईताववधारणे" इत्यमर] ॥ ७१ ॥

Notes on Malli.

1. It is said that revenge on enemies should by all means be done, now he enumerates the faults of the qualities of man if that is not done 2. The sense is, nothing is unknown to you—a त्योधन।

- 1, भनिर्भयेन—निश्चितः जयः or निः निश्चिष जयः, निर्भय complete victory प्रादितन्। निर्भयः, नजतन्। तेन। करणे स्था। करण of the क्रिया in प्रगन्यित । प्रशन of भन्न may be other by (i) निर्भय or (ii) by भनिर्भयः। Here we have the second instrument. Hence करण्या in भनिर्भयेन cuits well. For a similar use of करण स्था ef. "शायोन प्रययकारण" % e quotad in nota 4 belo. Or महाण स्था। Here मह being understood, as in फ्टोरेस भितिनिर्भय का in Sign I, or following Walli we reave here उपलच्या देनीया। Thus भनिर्भय भागे भनि यन यन प्रवास अपर्यः। But this is not a real लच्याः Sa avoid this
 - 2 दिषताम्—दिप+णतः = दिषत् շուութ तेपाम् । स्रद्योगा कर्गण ६ छो ।
 - 3 अमर्पः मर्षं tolerance न मर्पं, नञ्तत्। Nomi to प्रशास्यिति ।
- 4 प्रशास्यति—प्र+श्नम + लट्टात । [शास्यति, श्रशम श्रीमध्यिति, श्रथमत] ।
 In लट्खीटलड लिड् and श्रम (दिवादि) becomes श्राम the rule is
 "श्रमामष्टात्रां दोर्घ ग्रामि" । Cf "शास्यत् प्रत्यपकारि नोपकारिण दुर्गन"
 Kumara
- 5, पुरुषोत्ति'—पुरुषस्य (पुरुषश्रद्यः) उत्ति , ६तत । Nom to भवेत or प्रवर्ते understood
- 6 कथन्— An अव्यय implying 'प्रश्न'।
 - 7 तिम्म Refers to यस्य। अधि ७ मी।
- 8 ब्र्डि—ब्र्+लोट हि। Nom लम विविधि ब्रिने, भववीत भव्नत, उवाच, भवीचत् भवीचत्। व is usually दिक्तभैक, both its कमें s are understood here
- 9. ছি-An স্বৰ্ষ implying স্বধাৰ্য (ceratinty) ' हि ইনাৰৰ-ধাৰ্য -- Malli,
- 10 तपोधन-तप एव धनमस्य, वह । तत सम्बद्धी । For significacce see Malli.
 - 11. Voice .. असर्वे च प्रमयते पुरुषोत्त्या पहत्योत. ... त्वरा उच्चताम
- 12, Remark—It is natural the valourous cannot but destroy enemies, of "समुख्यातमञ्जन: परात्रोद्यन्ति मानिन:"—Sisu.

He is a man who is liked and is praised by all.

क्षतं प्रतवशब्दोन जातिमात्रायलस्विना।

योऽह्रोक्ततग्रे अ। ह्यः सविस्मयसुदाहृतः ॥ १२॥

N B - Slokas 72 & 13 from a complete sentence.

Prak — प्रवास के न कतम (Nothing is gained by the mere word "qua" in a man) Why, the word gua signifies much-सातिमातावलन्विना पुरुषश्रद्धेन क्षतम (I sav-nothing is achieved by the mere word 959 | It refers to the particular class namely, mankind only. In other words I do not like the man whose name is only an addition to the denotation of the term "man' and serves no purpose). When then is the term 'man' significant in a man ?- य: सविद्ययमुदाहत स पुनान पुनान (He who is mentioned with concern is a man in the proper sense of the term In him the term 'man' is significant indeed). Preposterous! - महोक्रतग् ये साध्य सन य उदाहत: स पुनान पुनान (I say that man is a man who is praised by the deserving man and is talked of with great concern) 72

Prose -- जातिमाबावनान्त्रिना पुरुषशब्दीन क्रांतम (प्रयोजन' नास्ति)। भङ्गीक्रतग्रे: (नने) भ्राचा (सन्) सविध्ययम् उदाहतः स पुमान् पुमान् ।

Eng - What purpose is served by the more word "man" denoting the class only? That man is a man who being belauded by the admirers of wit, is mentioned with cancerr, 72

Beng-জাতিমাত্তের অভিধায়ক পুক্ষণক দাবা কিছুই দিদ্ধ হয় না। গুণপক্ষপাতী ব্যক্তি কত্কি যাহারা প্রজ্ঞিত হইয়া সমন্ত্রমে ক্ষিত হয়, তাহারাই মধার্থ পুরুষ। ৭২।

Expl - Broadly speaking 2 things attach to a J an after birth-(1) his class (11) his merits. If anyone has no merit so to say then it seems his birth resrely adds to the class. And such birth is of no avail. But if anyone is highly spoken of for his merits then his birth as a man is significant.

Malli.—ननु पुरुषत्वज्ञात्ये व पुरुषोत्तिप्रवित्तः कि पुरुषकारिण ? तबाइ 1 — कत-मित्यादिना दथेन । 'जातिमावावज्ञान्वना' जातिमावाभिधायिना 'पुरुषण्यन् न कतम्' चलं, न तेन किखित् साध्यते दत्यथं: । [चव गन्यमानसाधनिक्रयापेच्या करणत्वात् ढतीया दत्यक्तं प्रकृ । क्रतिमिति निषेधार्थमन्ययम् चादिषु प्रकृते 2] सत्यं जातिमावे ऽिष पुरुषचन्दः प्रवत्तं ते, परन्तु नासौ पुंसामाध्यः पन्नादिसाधारण्यात् दति तात्पर्यायं 3 । वर्षं कोहक् साध्य १—दत्यायदा चाइ, य दत्यादिना चर्षदयेन—'चन्नोक्षतगुणैः' कथितः । पुंसा ईट्येन भवितव्यम् दति निद्यितः ॥ ७२ ॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Now the question is—the term man is applied for the class man so what is the use of 'manliness'—on this he answers by the two slokes कतन् & 2. It has been said bebore that रेगा in पुरुष्णान्दे न is करणे, being करण of the साधनिक्या understood, कतन् is an अन्य implying 'prohibition' and is read in the चादि list. 3 The purport is—It is true that the word man is applied to class. But that is not to be wished by men, it (the class) being common with animals.

- 1. ज्ञतम् A निर्धधार्यक प्रत्यय meaning 'प्रसम्'। of. "प्रयय क्रतं सन्दे हेन" — Sak. पुरुषशस्दे नज्ञतम् = तेन प्रसम् 1. e. तेन न किञ्चित् साध्यते। See also sl. f2.
- 2. पुरुषशस्द्रेन—पुरुषस्य or पुरुषोचितः श्रन्थः, इतत् or शाक्षपार्थि वादिवत् छत्तरपद्कीपी समासः। तेन करणे ३या। करण of the क्रिया साध्यते &o, understood. See note 1. above

- 3 जाति &c.—जन क्षित्र भावे = जाति olass. सा एव द्वित जातिमावम्, भूदव्यं सकादित्वात् समाम । जातिमावम् भवनस्वते (भिभवत्ते) इति जातिमावम् भवनस्वते (भिभवत्ते) इति जातिमावम् भवक्ष्यक्षे (भावक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे क्ष्यक्ष्यक्षे (with चिनि), जातिमावस्य भवत्वस्वो, इत्त्। तेन । Kasika is against the let derivation But Bhashva approves it. See details in canto I. sl. 20 under हिनानवस्थितः।
 - 4. 4'-Its correlative is #: of the next sloka
- 5 भंगी & भग 13 person, अन गंभंग सम्पद्मानं कृतम् इति भंग + चिनु + क्र + क्र मं शि = भंगीकृत accepted भंगीकृत गुण ये. वहा तैं।

 An adj used 9.1 hatantively, of "विशेषणमावप्रयोगो विशेष्यशितपत्ती"

 कृति वामनः। भन्ने कर्भारतया, रूपा , इषो here 13 Also correct, for साघा has क्र य affix, the rule 18 "क्र त्यानां कर्भीर वा"।
 - 6. द्वाचा द्वाच + कान कर्भाण = द्वाचा praiseworthy, pred tou'।
- 7, स्विकायम्-वि+िक्स-चच् भावे = विकाय wonder, here मस्माम् (concern), तेन सह वर्षां मानमः वह by the rule "तेन स्रित तृत्व्यागी", तत् यथा तथा। Adv. Qual, चदाहतः।
- 8. उदाहत उद्+ मा + ह्न क सीष = उदाहृत. mentioned. spoken of, Agrees with the उत्तक मैं य
- 9 Voice .. क्षेनिवित् साध्यते···য়ाघान सता येन ভदाष्ट्रतेन (মুগते) —or···য়াघा य ···जना ভदाष्ट्रतेचनः।
- 10. Remark.—A man is no man unless he serves some purpose, cf. "গতন্দাহ্যন: কল্পিটেই লানিকিগাৰ্থী'। যইক্লাম্ছবন্ पु स स রাখী নাম কিবলান্
 - 13 He is a man who subdues all.

यसमानमिवीजांसि सदसा गौरविरितम्। नाम यस्याभिनन्दन्ति द्विषोऽपि स पुमान् पुमान् ॥७३॥ Park.—स पुनान पुनान (He is a man in the true sence of the term). Who is a min?—यस नाम दिष पति प्रिश्ननद्धि (I mean him whose name even the enemy speaks highly of \ Naturally one utters the name of an antagonist—मदमा गौरविध्वम नाम (His name is honourably and not in a passing manner uttered in the assembly both of friends and foes) And what is the result of this utterance?—पीनामि यसमानित नाम (The result is—all submit to the name. The utterance of the name though occasional commands respect. Thus the very name being gravely uttered adds to its potency and highly benumbs the powers of the heavers. And this effect is possible only, when the name of a powerful man is uttered. Hence I say that the man whose very name being honourably uttered sets all heavers in awe is a real man.)

Prose — सदसा गैरविश्तिस (सत्) श्रीजासि यसमानसिव यस्य नामें हिष पदि प्रसिनन्दन्ति स पुमान पुन न्।

Eng - He is a man whose name being sole unly uttered by the assembly subdues as it were all (other) nowers and is approved (i.e. praised) even by the enemies

Beng—কথাপ্রদঙ্গে সভাকতৃকি গৌৰপূৰ্ধক উচ্চারিত হইষা ষেন শ্রোতাদিগের তেজ গ্রাস করে—যাব এমন নাম শক্তরাও প্রশংসা কবে, সেই ষ্যার্থ প্রক্ষ বটে।

Expl -See Plak.

Malli. च्यसमानसिति — किञ्च 'सदसा' समया गौरवेरितम् गोरवेण देरित' क्याप्रसिशेषु गौरवप्रवक्तम् उधारितम् सत् 'थोजांसि' प्रज्वता नेजांसि 'ग्रसमानं गिजत् 'इव' स्थित यस्य पुसः 'नाम दिव. षिव पश्मिनन्दन्ति' षनुभीदन्ते, किस्त सुद्दः दित सावः। 'स पुमान् पुमान्' पुरुष्वे न गण्यते दृष्ये । प्रथम पुग्रन्दः जातिवचन , दितौथ. गुणवचन , स ग्राह्मः । [भव पुमान, पुनान, दिति ात्पर्थमातसिद्धित

श्रव्हारंपीनवस्थनचण ल टानुप्रास फलद्वार'। तथा च स्वम् ''तोत्पर्थ्यभेदयुक्तो खाटानुप्रास इति''॥ ৩३॥

Notes on Mallinatha.

1 Here the first সুনাৰ refers to লানি (class) and the second refers to merit and this is laudable. 2. Here the figure is আহাৰ্থাৰ: in as much as the rejetition of words differ in sense only. Thus the sutra is—আহাৰ্থাৰ is repetition of words with difference in sense.

- 1. यसमानभ्—यस+ शानच, कर्त रि = यसमान lit swallowing, hence overpowering. तन्। Qual. नाम। The name of a high personge when uttered subdues all other powers. For य स meaning स्वय, of. ''बाबतो यसते यासान्' etc.—Manu, when meaning चाकमच, of. ''बंबस्ते ऽसी पुरुषाधिनेन'—Bhatti.
 - 2. दव-An प्रवय implying उत प्रेचा (surmise).
- 3. षोजांसि—षोजस is power, तानि। It refers to the powers of hearers or all other powers, Obj, of यसमानम्।
 - 4. सदसा सदस assembly. तेन। भनुती कार्री दिशा।
- 5. नीरव &c, देर + त समैषि = देरित uttered. गौरवेष (सम्भूमेण). देरितम, २०त्। Qual, नाम।
 - 6. नाम-नामन name, तत्। Obj, of अभिनन्दन्ति।
- 7. मभिनन्दन्ति—मिभि + नन्द + न्ट मन्ति । Approve, praise, Nom दिय:। [गनन्द, मनन्दत्, नन्दिष्यति]।
- 8 चिन-चन्य implying समुख्य। For force of the word see Malli—"तिमृत सृद्द", Or—It may also imply गर्हा, Disergarding (गर्हा) their enmity the enemy praises his name. For a similar senses of चिन, comp, "सोऽपि लदाननद्धि विलद्दाति चन्दः"—Raghu,

- 9 पुनान् etc.—The words differ in senses, see Malli and notes thereon The second पुनान्। sa Pred, to first and implies the metit of the first word पुनान्।
 - 10 Voice. · विड्सि, चिमिनश्चते · तेन पुंचा पुचा सूचते ।
 - 74. For remedy Yudhisthira depends on me.

यथाप्रतिन्ने दिवतां युधि प्रतिचिकीवया । समैवाध्येति नृवितस्तृष्यविव जलाञ्चले : ॥ ७४ ॥

Prak — चपति. सस एव अध्येति [The king looks eagerly for me], Why this eagerness?— युंध दिवता प्रतिचिकीव या [He wishes to take revenge on enemies in battle through me]. Let the battle be begun—ययापतिक्रं प्रतिचिकीवया [He being a follower of truth, will wait for the stipulated period as arranged at the game of dice and will then oust the enemy], How is his eagerness for you?—जनाञ्चले उत्यन् इन सम अध्येत (His eagerness for me is like the avidity of a thirsty for a handful of water. Hence I am paining to repay his eagerness). 74.

Prose. च्याप्रतिक्षं युधि दिवनां प्रतिचिकौषंया जलाञ्चले त्यान् इव

Eng. -- The king wishing to kill the enemies in battle ascording to his promise, eagerly yearns after me as if thirsty of water.

Beng—রাজা থ্ধিন্তির প্রতিজ্ঞামূদারে (অর্থাৎ ১২ বংদর বনবাদ ও একবংদর অজ্ঞাতবাদের পর) যুদ্ধে শক্রদিগের প্রতিবিধান করিতে ইচ্ছা করিয়া, জলে তৃষ্ণাত্র হইয়াই যেন আমার স্মরণ করিতেছেন।

Expl,-Easy

Malli.—'ननु सन्सुभोमा'दशुतवाय क प्रांभनिवेश , इत्यवाह यशेति।—
'नृपति' युधिष्ठिर. 'यथाप्रतिच', युधि दिवता प्रतिचिकौवं या दिवत प्रतिकतुं निष्ठ्या।
प्रतिज्ञानुसारेकैव जिष्ठांसया इत्यर्थ। 'ख्यन्' पिपासु, जलाञ्चले दव, सस प्रध्येति,

K. R. Kirat-12,

रच्यति, कार्यं सिन्दोः नदायत्तत्वात् मानिव स्वरति स्व 2, चतः चय मम प्रमिनिवेश इत्यर्थः ["प्रचोगर्थ—" इत्यादिना कर्मेण पष्टी]॥ ७४॥

Notes on Malli.

1. Now expecting the saying "there being Bhima and others why is this attention of yours"—he answers by aut &c. 2. Indeed he remembers me, for success of work is dependent on me.

CAARCHA

- 1. वयाप्रतिज्ञन—प्रति+ जा + चड्भावे स्त्रियान = प्रतिज्ञा promise i, e to remain in the forest for 12 years and to remain incognito for a year, प्रतिज्ञाया चनतिक्रम. यथाप्रतिज्ञम् चन्ययौ । Adv Qual, प्रतिचिक्तीर्षया। As a सत्यधन, युधिन्दिर thought of revenge after the stipulated period is over.
- 2. दिवताम्-Deriv, ante, लद्योगा कर्माच घष्टी, the कत् is in
- 3 युद्धि—युध्यते अस्याम् इति युध्ध + क्षिप् अधिकरणे = युध् battle, तस्याम्। अखि कसी।
- 4, पति &c—प्रतिकतुं निच्छा इति प्रति+ सन्+ सन्+ म भावे । स्त्रयाम् प्रतिचिकौषां the wish to remedy 1, e, to take revenge. तया; हतौ इहा।
 - 5. मम-"प्रधीगर्थटयेशां कर्मावा" इति कर्मच: श्रेषलविवचया ६ छो।
- 6, খাথানি—খাখ+ছ+লতান, Remembers. Nom হানি ৷ The কাল of খাথানি becomes (ছা ৷চ নম, to denote মীঘৰিবঅ৷ ৷ See Note 5, Conj ante
- 7 दृष्यन्—दृष (दिशदि)+सटः स्थाने भद=दृष्यन being thirsty, hankering Pred to नृष्ति।
- 8. जलाञ्चले पञ्चलि is palm folded together. जलपूर्णे: or जलस्य पञ्चलि. यानंपार्थियादि or इतत । तस्य । सर्मण, येवलनिवचार्या इति ।

Here we cannot have कारक (हो। For that is barred by the rule "न को शब्दानिष्ठाञ्चल हंटनान्" and we have ज (ग्रट) in टब्बन्। cp. "सर्वाय कारक पष्ठा. प्रतिषेध। ग्रेषे पष्ठो तु सादेव। ब्राह्मणस्य कुर्टन्"—Bhatton.

- 9. Voice वृपतिना तथा .. भर्भीयते .. ।
 - 75 So I am to undergo all this penance,

स वंग्रस्थावदातस्य ग्रगाङ्कस्यव चाञ्छनम्। क्रच्छेषु व्यर्थया यत्र भृयतं भत्तुँराञ्चया॥ ७५॥

Prak—ৰ অবহানেৰ বমৰ আভিক্ৰণ [He is a stain to the pure family]. How is this like?—ম্যাক্ষ হব আভিক্ৰণ [The moon is all-pure but has only a stain on her, similarly that man is a black spot on the pure family]. Whom do you mean?—যব জক্ত বু মনু ' আর্থা অথ্যা মুখন (I speak of that man with whom master's command when difficulty arises becomes ineffective. Such man is a spot in a pure race] 75

Prose, — स भवदातस्य श्रेयस्य श्रमाद्वस्य ६व लाञ्क्नम्। यव (पुरुषे) क्रक्केषु सर्नु भाज्ञयाव्यर्थयाभूयते।

Eng.—He on whom the master's command becomes ineffective in emergency is a stain on the pure race like the
stain on the pure moon

Beng—বিপদের সময় যাতে প্রভুর আজা ব্যর্থ হয়, সে শুদ্ধংশের.
শশাক্ষের কলক্ষের স্থায় কলম্ব বিশেষ।

Expl.—Easy.

Mallı — ननु युधिष्ठिर' खार्थ साध्यति , त्या च खार्थमावम् चनुसन्धीयताम्'
इत्यत चाइ—स इति ॥ स नरः 'चवदातस्य' खच्छस्य व गस्य शशाङस्य इव खाञ् छनम्
कसाङः । 'यश्र' यांचाम् पृद्दवे 'क्रच्छे व भतुः' खानिन 'चाद्यया स्यर्थया भूयते

[भावे खट्] भाष्टि स्वार्थसाधकः जुलचातकः। तत्कच स्वार्थनिष्ठकार्थता युक्ता इत्यर्थः॥ ৩५ ॥

Notes on Mallı

1. "Yudhisthira is achieving his own end, you too look after your own interest"—on this he says, 2. The sense is, he destorys the race who in time of danger serves his own interest, how then work on selfish motives is proper?"

CHARCHA.

- वशस्य—प्रेषे ६ हो, related to लाञ्क्तम्। Here वश and शशाद्व are compared.
- 2 षवदातस्य-षव+रेप्(शोधने)+क = षवरात lit white, hence pure, तस्य, Qual. both वंश्वध and श्रशाहस्य। For षवरात meaning whits of, "कुन्दावदाता" कलाइंसमानाः"—Bhatti, and "कुन्दे सविधमन्वधूइ स्तावदाते"—Ritusamhara
- 3, लाञ्कनम् लाञ्कन 18 mark 1, e. black stain (here), विधेय-विशेषण of स.। The base 1s neuter, विधेयोहे स्थयो लिइ वचनेषु न तकता, of—"सेनापरिष्कदसस्य"—Raghu
 - 4. क्रक्के बु-क्रक difficulty, तेबु। पथि अमो।
- 5, व्यर्थया—विगत. वर्थ यस इति व्यर्थ: ineffective, वह । स्त्रियाम् टापि व्यर्था त्या : Pred to वाद्या । विगतार्थया is also correct, See "प्राद्यो—" ante,
- 6. यत-- यद्द + कि (श्रमो) + तक् स्वार्षे । पिष श्रमी । 'यत विसन् पुरुषे'' -- Mallı
 - 7. भूगते—भू+ खट्ते भावे। Nom पात्रया। Conj. ante.
 - 8. Voice -- तेन खाळ्कनेनभूयते भाजा व्यर्था भवति ।

76 Turther गाइंस्प &o should be observed in order by everycie.

कथं वादीयतामर्वाड्मुनिता धर्मारोधिनी । चात्रमानुक्रमः पूर्वे: स्मर्थिते न व्यतिक्रमः ॥ ७६ ॥

Prak — भर्न्याक् कष वा धमेरीविनो मुनिता भारोग्रताम् [How can I inret embrace sanny as a before my life as a householder and as a वनवानो is not over. In that case I will not be able to follow the right path of religion—my मुनिता will then be धमें विशेषिको ।] I cannot follow you—पूर्व भाषाना कम स्मर्थते [The old sages advise to enter the four Asiamas e, g, बस्मर्थते, गाईस्य, वानम्य and समाम in due order. Then and then alone our mind becomes trained and can easily follow true religion.] I think reverse is also sometimes seen—व्यक्तिम न सम्पेति [I speak with reference to the 4 asiamas. If all these are to be respected then reverse is never seen in the Smriti, Reverse can only be seen when वैराग्य possesses us. Then even from the 1st Asarma (1, e, मुस्मर्था) we can enter the 4th one. But my context here refers to all the four Asiamas in order. Hence I say so?. 76

 Prose — धर्मरोधिनो सुनिता धर्व्वाक् कद्यं वा धादीयतामः । पूर्व्वे: धात्रमा तक्रम स्मर्थातेन व्यतिक्रमः।

Eng.—How can I even before (गाइंख्य) take up Sannyasa, it will obstruct religion. The old sages speak of the due order of the four Assamas and not their reverse

Beng—আমি গ'র্হারের পূর্বেই শান্তবিরোধী চতুর্থা এমনিয়ত সন্ন্যাস কি করিয়া এহণ করি। পূর্বাচায্যগণ চারি মাএমের অফুক্রম (অর্থাৎ ব্রহ্মহ্ব্য হইতে গার্হ্যু, তথা হইতে বানপ্রস্থ ইত্যাদি ক্রম) শ্বতিতে আদেশ দিয়াছেন, ব্যতিক্রমের বিধান করেন নাই। Expl.—Arjuna speaks of the religion of those who will respect all the four Assamas. They must observe the right order e, g, first बड्सचर्य, then बाइंग्य and so on and not the reverse order of this.

(Also see Prak and notes on Malli.)

Maili — यदुकं "वित्र हो इरणोत्साइम्" हत्यादि तत उत्तरमाइ, कणिति — 'धर्मरोजिनी' समंविरोधिनी 'सर्वाक्' गाई ख्यात् माक्' एव 'सुनिता' वानप्रस्थलं चतुर्थात्रमता वा [वर्णकर्मण तस्य विधानात, ''तयाणां वर्णानां वेदमधीत्य चलार धात्रमाः" इति स्वकारवणनात् च, चित्रस्थापि काधन इण्लात् । तदेतन् सस्यक् विवाचनमस्थामि रघुवं अस्वोवन्यां ''स किलात्रममन्त्रामात्रितः'' इत्यति] कर्णं वा धादीयताम्' मया कर्णं वा धादीयताम् स्वा कर्णं वा धादीयताम् मया कर्णं वा धादीयताम् स्वा त्र वा वा धादीयताम् स्वा त्र वा स्वा विभित्रमः [ब्रह्मचारो मूला ग्रहीस्थला दिमि.। धात्रमानुकम स्थयं ते न व्य निक्रमः [ब्रह्मचारो मूला ग्रहीस्थला रघीत्रम् पत्रदिष ''चलार धात्रम। वनी भूला प्रकृति—इति स्वत्रनुसारात् इत्यर्थ। एतदिष ''चलार धात्रम। यस्या उत्त वना स्वा उत्त वना स्वयं वनात् वा' दिति द्यातक्रमपचस्थापि प्रवणात्। सामान्येन विशेष समर्थनस्य पर्वानस्य प्रवणात्। सामान्येन विशेष समर्थनस्य पर्वानस्य स्वः

Notes on Malli.

1. This being enjoined according to the वर्ष (जाइनण, चित्रय क्षेत्र) and also owing to the saying of the सुवकार "of the three वर्ष (बाइनण, चित्रय and वेद्य), the 4 Asramas come when veda is read," and some wish this also for the चित्रयः All this has been discussed by Malli in Raghu VIII al. 11 "म किंच &c." [N B—Mallinath in his sanjivani under Raghu, has shown that not only the Brahmanas but also the चित्रयः, and वेद्या too shall adopt the fourth Asrama. Thus the Sruti is "यदद्देव विद्यात्तरइदेव प्रवित्त" and this has reference to all the theree twice-born castes. The saying of the स्वकार too namely, त्याचा वर्षांचा &c. is to the same effect. Though श्रृति and खित enjoin प्रवच्या to the Brahmana only still this is interperted with reference to चित्रय and वेद्या too, only they have no rightin विद्यादाया। Hence regarding सुनिता of चन्न Malii here

says चित्रस्थापि स्टलात्। 2 The sense is, regarding to the सृति
—"one should be a एडी after finitining बद्दायाँ, then become a
बनी after being a एडी, and then go out as a sannyasin after
becoming a बनी", this has been said with respect to the
saying "four Asramas" come when vedas are studied etc.
For reverse is seen in the Srutis in the saying".—If व राग्य
comes to one he should go out as a sannyasi even from बद्दा
चय्ये or from एड or from बन"। The figure here is अर्थान्तरमास
in as much as a particular statement is supported by a
general one,

CHARCHA

- कथम्—An भव्यय implying प्रश्न । 'वा'—it suggests विकल्प ।
 This is a विकल्प of the etatement in the previous sloka.
- 2 चादीयताम्—चा +दा + छोट, ताम कर्मेख। Shall be adopted. Conj ante Nom मया understood. Malii has समन्ने लोट्।
- 3. पर्वाक्—भवरस्मिन् कार्ल पश्चित इति पवर + पश्च + क्विन् = प्रवीक्, पृवोदर्शादलान साधुः। The word lit, means 'पश्चान', here it means प्राक् (before) प्रव्यय—पधि अभी। प्रव्यव्यान सुवलीप ।
- 4. सुनिता—For सुनि See ante. सुने भाव इति सुनि + तल् भावे = सनिता। उक्ते कर्मणि १मा।
- 5 धर्म &c,—धम साधु क्षांखि इति धर्म + क्ष्य + षिनि साधुकारिणि कत्तं रि क्लियाम् = चर्मरो।धनौ obstructor of religion. Qual. सुनिता, op "बाह्यतिविध्या गर्णावरोधिनो न भवन्ति" Sak
- 6. भाष्यम &c. भनु + क्रम + घञ्भावे भनुक्रमः Order. पाणास्यति पश्चिम् इति पा + श्रम + घञ् पधिकरये — पाण्यमः । पाण्यमाणाम् भनुक्रमः । ६तत् । सक्ते स्रमेणि १मा ।
- 7. पूर्वे.—पूर्व refers to the old rages मनु &c. तै.। चनुको कार्त्त दिश्याः

- 8. व्यायैते—सृ+बट ते कर्मीया [स्मरति सद्यार, व्यारिव्यति. पद्यावीं]।
- 9. व्यतिकान वि + चिति + कान + चर्ञ्भावे = व्यतिकान: reversal of order. उत्ते कार्नेषा १ मा।
- 10, Voice महमः स्वितां धर्मरोधनोम् भाददानि पूर्व्वाः पूर्वे वा सुनय भनुक्रमः स्वारितः।
 - 77 Hence to discharge my duties I have no independence.

श्रामता ध्रियं रहा जननी दूरगा च मे

तिरस्ताोति स्वातन्त्रां ज्यायांश्वाचारवान् तृपः ॥ ७७ ॥

Prak.—मे ज्ञातचा तिरकारीत [My independence is gone]. How so?—पामता इटा प्रयम् ज्ञातका निरकारीत [Work of revenge has been entrusted with me I cannot but do it Hence for this I cannot do other wise—my ज्ञातका is gone]. Entrust the work with 'some other — दूर्गा जनने च ज्ञातका तिरकारीत (My mother's condition has appealed me. I for her sake shall take the revengs on enemies]. Bhima can well rescue your mother—पाचारवान् च्यायान् च्यः ज्ञातका तिरकारीत (My virtuous elder brother has also commanded myself to do this deed. I cannot but carry out his order Hence ज्ञाता is not my duty as yet).

Prose, — भासका इटा प्रय भू', दुरना जननी च भाषारथान् कथायान् कः.'

Eng -This grave entrusted burden of duty, distant mother and pious elder brother all destroy my independence (by urging me to this work of revenge).

Beng— মামাতে আসক্ত এই বৃহৎ বৈরনির্যাতনভার, দ্রবর্তিনী মাতা এবং আচারবান্ জ্যেচভাতা আমার স্বাধীনতা দ্র করিয়াছে।

Expl -1 will first finish my duty and also thus carry out my elder brother's order, then only can I embrace हानिता। Also See Frak.

Malli.— तुन भवान् ग्रहस्य एव तत्कयम् प्रस्थाङसुनिलविशेषः ?— इत्यायङ् श्रे सर्वं ग्रहस्य. प्रवितः, तथापि क्रतनिश्विलग्रह्भयक्तंत्र्यस्य एव वानप्रस्थाधिकारः न ग्रहस्यमावस्य। न चाहमयापि क्रतक्रत्यः , इति छत्तरमाह प्रामकेति 1—'प्रामका' जमा, प्रवायकर्त्त्र्या इत्यथं। 'क्र्या' प्रसित्ता महती इत्यर्थ। 'इय' प्रस्वाका 'पू' वैदिनित्यातनभारः । 'दूर्गा' दूरवर्त्ता' 'अननीच' माताप तथा 'तृप ' प्राप 'प्राचारवान्' तपिऽधिक इत्यथः। तवःपि 'ज्यायान्' क्यष्ठ तृप्र गुधिष्ठिर 'चन' मम स्वातन्त्रां स्वाच्छन्यः 'तिरस्करोति' दूरोकरोति श्रायमम् प्रतिवधनाति इत्यर्थः। तिरस्करोति दिति प्रत्येकमिमस्वद्यते, प्रस्था न त्यचनमम्बद्धात् ॥ ७०॥

Notes on Malli

1. Apprehending the saying.—"You are यहस्य, how then there is inconsistency in your saying of taking up of सुनिता first, he says truly am I so; but eligibility to वानप्रस्थ &c. comes of a यहस्य who has discharged all his duties and not of a mere यहस्य। And I have not as yet done all my duties, [Hence सुनिता does not suit me now], 2. तिरस्तरीत is connected independently with भू, जननो and स्प. otherwise we would have got plural (in तिरस्तरीत)।

CHAROHA

- ै 1 भासता = भा + सम्र + त कर्ता रि खियान् = भासता attached. Mall: has "भासता लग्ना, भवश्यकर्तां व्या"। Qua!. भू।
- 2. घु: पुर, is burden, cf. "त्राससञ्च भूमेर्धूरम्-" Raghu. Hence here it means "व रनिर्यातनभार."। Nom, to तिरस्तरोति।
- 3, इटा—रह+क तर्तार स्त्रियाम् = इटा well-known, hence great. See Malli "इटा प्रसिद्धा महती इत्यय."। Qual. धू। Vyasa and Yudhisthira set this task (धर्) of वैरान्यांतन on him—it was great hence See carto. III and ante
- 4. दूरगा—दूर गर्व्हात दूर + गम + ह कर्त्तार स्त्रियाम् दूरगा 1emaining at a distance Qual जननो।
 - 5. तिरक्तरोति-तिरस्+क+बट्रित। Destroys धू,-जननो and

चयः are separate nominatives. Such singular verbs are seen when several nome, are sparated by च, of, "चाहित्यधन्दाश्निकोऽनस्य चौभू निरापो इदयं बमच, चभेचसम्य चमंच जानाति नरस्र इत्तम्"। तिरस्र is here a गति by the rule "तिराऽन्तें हो"। तिर सरोति is also correct by the rule "तिरसोन्यतरस्त्राम्"। Here we cannot have गतितत् in तिरस्तरोति owing to the prohibition "उपपदम्भिक्ष्ण"—an उपपद is compounded but not with a तिङ्न word. It is merely placed before करोति by the rule "ते प्राग्धाती"। But तिरस्त्रत, तिरोहित are cases of गतित

- 6, खातन्त्र—खतन्त्र independent तस्त्रभाव इति खतन्त्र + षण्य = खातन्त्रम् independence, cf., 'षतुष्ठानित्यखं खातन्त्रमपकर्षेति" uttara-charita. Obj. of तिरस्त्रशति।
- 7 भाषारवान—भा + चर + घञ कम भेष = भाषार observances = नियम (1, e. तपोनियम)। स भिक्ष अस्य इति भाषार + वतुप = भाषारवान्। Qual. वराः। The order of such an elder tother must be heeded to
- 8. नृप नन् पातौति न + पा + क कर्त्त रि = इप a King Nom to तिरस्करोति। Here क comes by the rule "बातौऽनुपसर्गैक."।
- 9. Voice-भासत्तया इट्या धरा ट्रगया जनन्या अपाचारवता न्यार्यसा स्पेषण तर्रिकायत्मा ।
 - 78. As a self restrained I will fight and never fly away.
 स्वधमेमनुक्यन्ते नातिक्रममरातिमि:।
 पनायन्ते क्रतस्वांसा नाहवानानग्रालिन:॥ ७८॥

Prak.—নাৰ্মাণিৰ. অধনন্ত্ৰ্যন [The self-respected follow the duty of a Kahattriya]. This is not always true— মনিজন ৰ মন্ত্ৰ্যন [They never transgress their duty In fact they are always true to this Dharma]. If they be vanquished in

battle— परातिभि जत्र वा पाइवात् न प्लायने (In following their duty they may be ousted by the nemy but in spite of this defeat they never fly from battle field. Rather they give up life, than self-respect) 78

Prose,—मानशालिन खधर्मेम् चनुरुक्ते, चितिक्रम न , (ते) चरातिक्रिः क्रतध्यंसा (ধন মৃদি) चाइवान न प्रलायन्ते ।

Eng.—The self-respected follow their own duty (1. e, the duty of a Kshattriya) and not the transgression (of duty); even being ousted by the enemy they never fly off from the battle-held, 78

Beng—মানশালা ব্যক্তি অধর্ম অর্থাৎ ফাত্রধর্ম অমুসরণ করে;
অবর্থের অভিক্রম করে না। শক্রকর্তৃকি বিধ্বস্ত হইয়াও তাহারা যুদ্ধ
হইন্ডে শ্লায়ন করে না।

Expl.-See Prak.

Malli.— एक मण्यमुपस्टरित स्वधम मिति — मान्यासिन स्वधमें ' चावधमें 'धनुक्यने ' धनुक्यने ' धनुक्यने ' धनुक्यने ' धनुक्यने ' स्वतिक्रम' स्वयमितिक्रम' 'न' धनुक्यने । तत किस् ? धन घाड धरानिभिरिति — 'धगितिम क्रत व सा 'क्रतापत्रारा' सन्ता (घिष) चाइवात् न पस्तायने । घयमेव स्वधमानुगोध दत्य पे 1 । ["उपसर्गस्यायती" इति रेफस्य स्वत्य । धन्यने स्वयन्, — "न निवर्तेत स्यामात् चावधमे नुस्वयन्' दित्त । धन उत्तरवाक्याधे प्रति पृथ्वेवाक्याध्य चित्रतात् वाक्याध्य हतुक कात्रवाद्य इति स्व ॥ ७०॥

Notes on Mallı

1, The sense is, this is following their own duty. 2. In प्लायको the र of परा becomes आ by the rule "उपनगेस भवती"। On this Manu has "Remembering the duty of a Kethariya, do not fly from battle," Here the figure is कार्ब्य लग where देत follows from the meaning of a sentence in as much as the meaning of the antecedent clause is the cause of the meaning of the subsequent one

- 2 भत्रसन्ते भन् + रथ + स्वट्रभने । Follow. Nom मानमालिन: । "कार्व भिन्नाये कियाकासे भाव्यनेपदम्" । [रुपडि रुसे, रुगेधे रुर्घ, रोस्यित ते] ! The great चित्रय follow their खर्म ।, e. युड with their enemies, see "न निवर्तत स्थामात्" etc in Malli and cp—"धर्मान् हि युडान् चित्रयय श्रोत्यत् न विद्यत्" Gita. Also op— चिरपरिचित्रानि भन्नाणि मानस्थितः Uttara
- 3. प्रतिकामम् चप्रति + काम + घञ् भाने = प्रतिकाम' transgression 1, e. transgression of duty, तम्। Obj. of पन्रसन्ते।
- 4 भारतिभा-भानुक्त कर्ता र श्या। The क्रिया। in कर of कराय सा:, so कर should not have been compounded, but the construction being obvious सम स may be allowed, of "सापेचले डाप गम-कर्लाण समास", of "मर्द्धाणमिलनक्षमान्"—Raghu.
- 5, पलायत्ते परा + भय + लट भन्ते । Nom, मानशालिन । Here र becomes ख, see "उपसर्गस्थायती" (m Malli).
- 6 कृत &o ध्वंस + घञ अवे = ध्व स destruction, defeat, क्षत: ध्वंस' एवास, वह — । Pred. to सानगांतिन:।
- 7. पाइवात्—पाइयन्ते पत प्रति पा 🕂 क्वी + प्रमृ प्रधिकः ग्रे = आइवः battle. तकात्। प्रपादाने प्रमीः
- 8, सानवालिन मानेन बालने शोभनः इति मान + वाल + चिन कर्षा र = समनवालिन the self-respected Nom. to भगुरुभन्ने and प्लाधन्ते। The self-respected rather die than give up their valour and respected of "त्यनन्त्रम्न् मखमत" न धाम मानिन "—Kirat II and 'समानितस्य चानीतिमैरणाइतिर्च्यते"—Gita etc
- 9 Voice—मानशांकिभि: खधर्भ भनुद्धाते, चितक्रम. क्रतध्य से सिक्षः प्रमायते ।
 - 79. Either I will perish or I will succeed by worshipping Indra

विक्कित्रास्रवित्तायं वा वित्तोये नगसूर्षंनि। भाराध्य वा सहस्राचमयग्रःशस्यमुद्धरे ॥ ९८ ॥

Prak - Easy.

Prose. -- पहं विक्तिताधिवतायं (यथा तथा) नगमूड नि विकाय वा सदसाचम् चाराध्य वा प्रथम परसमुदरे।

Eng —Either I will perish e' the top of this mountain like a cloud torn to pieces by wind, or worshipping Indra the thousand-eyed, I shall wipe off this shaft of infamy.

Beng—হয় আমি বাতাহত ছিল্লমেঘের ন্তায় এই পর্বভেশ্ঙ্গে বিশীর্ণ হইব, অথবা সহস্রাক্ষ ইন্দ্রকে আরাধনা করিয়া অযশংশল্য উদ্ধার করিব (অর্থাৎ শক্রনাশ কবিয়া অযশং দুর করিব)।

Expl — Arjuna's determination was to pacify Indra by penance and therby to conquer the enemy otherwise he will perish at the mount Indrakila in his arduous attempt

Malli.—"कि बड़ना, मनाय निश्चय यूयताम्" विच्छित्रोति1— 'विच्छित्र' वाताइत यत् 'क्था' (मेव) तदिव इति 'विच्छित्राधिवलाय यथा तथा [''उपमाने कसणि च" इति कर्त्तार अपदि चसुल् 2] 'नगसूडं नि' क्यान्य गिरिष्य गे 'विलीये' विशोय वा [''क्यान्ष्य यथाविष्यन् प्रयोग''] यत् वा 'सहस्राच्य इत्यम् 'क्राध्य क्या ' एव 'ग्रत्य' तत् उद्वरिं उद्वरिष्यामि, नतु गत्यन्तरश्रद्धा इत्यर्थ । वाश्चदः विकस्य ॥ ७८ ॥

Notes on Malli

1 "What more, let this resolve of mine he heard"—this he says by विच्छित्र &c. '2 Here यमुल् with "कत्तो as the उपपद comes by the rule "उपमाने कर्मण च"। ["चात् कर्ता र" इति दोचित] ।]

CHARCHA

- !, विच्छित्र &c. मधा ह मेच here It also means गगन। वि+ छिट्र + ता कर्म नि विच्छित्र torn to p.eces विच्छित्रम मध्यम, कर्मचा । तदिव विजीयते दिन विच्छित्राच + वि + ची + चामुल् विच्छित्राच किलायन perishing like a torn cloud तत तथा तथा। Adv. Qual. विखीये। Here चमल comes कचरि by the rule "छपमाने—" (see Mill)
- 2. वा—An भव्यथ indicating विकल्प, cf. 'शिश्वर्व शिष्यावा यदिस'' &c.—Uttaracharita.

- 8. विवादि विवादि) + बाट ए कर्य दि । Shall perish.

 Nom' पडम understood, भविष्यति बाट by the rule "वर्त मानसामी क्रिक्त सर्वमानवडा"। After विलायम् (बासुला) the root here is also खी by the rule "क्वादिषु अवाविष्यनुप्रधीग"। वि + जी also implies गति, of, "पुरीस्थ यावत सुवि व्यक्षीयत"—Sisu.
- 4. नग &c Derive, ante नगय सूद्धी, top of Mount 1, e, Indrakila, इत्ता तिसान, पश्चिकी।
 - 5. चाराध्य-चा+राध+चिच् + स्त्रों having worshipped
- 6. उइस &o सइसम् घरौषि पस्य इतिसङ्खाचि + वच (समासानः) = सइसाच. thousand-eyed-one i, e. Indra तम्। Obj., पाराध्य ! Here समासाना comes by the rule ''बङ्बोडी सक्ष्यच्यो' स्वांगात वच ।"
- 7. भयम etc.—न यम इति चयम: ; नज्तत्। भयमस 18 infamy, मल्य shaft. भयम. एव भवत्रम्, सयुरव्यं स्वादित्वात् समास । ८त्। Obj of उद्दे।
- 8. उद्देश + भू + कट ए कर्ता र shall erase, wipe offi Nom. पद्म, । [धरति ते, द्वार दम, घरिष्यति ते]। For बट here see note 3, above.
 - 9. Voic •मधा विक्रीयते . उद्वियते . ।
 - 80. Then Indradiscloses himself and advises
 Arjuna to worship Siva.

इत्युक्तवन्तं परिरभ्य दोभ्यां तनूजमाविष्क्ततदिव्यमुन्तिः। ष्रघोपघातं मघवा विभूत्ये भवोद्रवाराधनमादिदेश॥ - • ॥

Prak — নঘৰা মৰীংমৰাংঘেণন আহিইছ [Indra advised Arjuna to worship Sive, the মৰীংঘৰ], What will be the result then ? — বিমুখ্ অঘীণ্ডানন মৰাংঘৰনন্ [The worship will remove his sins and sorrows and be will find his good! Did Arjuna recognise Indra— আৰিজ্জনহিত্যমূপি: ঘন্ (Indra disclosed his own identity to him) What did they do when identity was

known— इताक्षवनम् तरून दोश्यां परिरथ चाहिदेश (Indra embraced his son Arjuna with his arms and then advised him Siva's worship) 80

Prose,—मचना शतुप्रज्ञवन्तं तनुकं चाविष्कृतहिन्यमूर्त्तं (सन्) दोर्थां परिरथ्य विभूत्ये (मञ्जलाव) चचोपचारं सनोद्रभवाराधनम चादिदेश।

Eng.—Indra with his divine form disclosed, embraced with his arms, Arjuna—his son who said this, and advised him Siva's worship the destroyer of all sorrows for his good.

Beng—এই কথা ৰলিলে, ইস্ত্র নিজমূর্ত্তি প্রকটিত করিয়া তদীয় পুত্র আজ্ নকে বাহুবারা আলিঙ্গন করিয়া মঙ্গলের (জ্বের) জন্ম তাকে প্রধিনাশী ভবোদ্ভিব শিবের আরাধনার আদেশ করিলেন।

Expl, - Easy

Malli. — इतीति — 'मघवा' इन्द्र' 'इतुम्मवन' 'तनुन' 'पुवम् घर्णु नम्। 'घावि-ष्मादित्यमृत्ति' ' वाविष्माता प्रकारता दित्यमृत्ति ' निजक्ष थेन स तथोम सन् "दीत्यां " वाहुम्यां 'परिरम्य विभृत्ये ' स्रेयसे। उपहृत्यते घनेन इति उपघातम् [कर्षो घज् प्रत्यय] घघानां दु खानाम उपघातम् 'घघोषघात' भवोद्ववाराधन' भव स सार तस्य उद्वव कारणमिति भवोद्वव' शिव, तस्य 'घाराधनम्' उपासनम् 'घादिटेश । शिवसृद्धिय तप घर इति घाद्वायवामास इत्यथं 1 ॥ प०॥

1 The sense is, ordered him to practise penance aiming appeasement of Siva.

CHARCHA

- 1. इति—An भव्यय, refers to the speach of भनुँ न। Obj of ভালৰকান্।
- 2. छक्तवन्तम् न्द्रु or वच + क्षवतु कर्त्तारि चतीते = उक्तवान् sayıng, तम्। Qua!. तनूत्रम्।
 - 3. परिरम्य-परि+रम+स्वप, having embraced,

- 4, दोर्थाम्—दोस् arm, ताम्याम्। करणे श्या। Decline—हो:, दोषी, दोष:, दोषम, दोष —दोष:; दोषा-दोषा, दोर्थाम् &o.
- 5. तन्त्रम् Both तन् and तत् means body तस्मात् जात दित तन् + जन+ स कर्त्त स्त्र = तन्त्र. son. i, e, Arjuna. तम्। Obj. of परिरस्य and पादिदेश।
- 6 चाविष्कत &c &c चाविष manifest An चयाय। 'प्रकाशे बाहुरावि: खात''। चाविष + क + क कर्मचि = चाविष्कत shown दिविभवा इति. दिव + यत मियाम = दिव्या divine. Here यत् after दिव comes by the rule "द्रागपागु:कप्रतीची यत्।'' दिव्या मूर्चि., कर्ण्या—। चाविष क्षता दिव्यमूर्चि. थेन, वड्ड। Pred. to मचवा। Being pleased, Indra disclosed his indentity to Arjuna. चाविष is a गित optionally by 'साचात् प्रस्तीनि च'। And चाविषक्षत is an instance of गिततत्। The समास is prohibited when a तिङ्कत follows, See notes on तिरक्करोति al. 77
- 7. भवीप &o --- उपद्वयत भनेन दित उप+देश+वञ् करणे = उपवात that which destroys. भव sin, sorrow. तेवाम् उपधातम्, €तत्। Qual. भनोञ्जनार धनम्। Or-भावे वञ्। भवाना सुपवात यद्यात, व्यविवहः।
- 8 सचवा Nom. singular of सघवन्, by the rule "सचवा वड्डलम्" the प्रातिपदिक has also the form सघवन् (to be declined like मोनन्)। Nom to चादिदेश।
- 9 विभूके—वि+भू+तिन् भावे=विभूति, wealth, prosperity (here), तस्ये। ताद्यं धर्षी।
- 10. भवीहत &0 मा + राध (पुरादि) + लाट भावे = भावाधनम् worship भवतीत भू + भव कत्त रि = भव is ससार here. 'सह + भू + भए भागहाने = सह व source, cause, भवस्य सहस्थतः, भवीहमव Siva, इतत्। Or वह as in note 7. तस्य भाराधनम, इतत्। तत्। Obj. of भाहिदीय।
- 11. चादिरेश—चा+दिश+खिट गवः(व)। Ordered [दिशति, चादिगत्, देत्यित, चाटिचा]। चा+दिश also mass 'to show'. of, "चिंग्र श्रूरणमार्गमादेग्य''—Sak
 - 12 Voice.—मधीना...सूर्तिं ना (सता) , चादिदिशे ।